Revenue (1954) Department.

**SERIES.**

**G.O. No.** 520

**Dated** 5 4 1948

## [Despatch Abstract.]

EXCISE - Administration Report - 1947-48 - Records

## Back Papers.

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| P | 538 | Rev | 11.3.48 | | | | |
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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

G.O.No. 920, 5th APRIL 1949

Excise - Administration Report - 1947-48 - Recorded.

Read - the following papers:-
om the Board of Revenue, C.R.No. 17237-Abk., dated 20th December 1948.

DER - NO. 920. REVENUE, DATED 5TH APRIL 1949.

corded.

Country Spirits (arrack) - During the year, the consumption of intry spirits amounted to 1,335, 583 proof gallons as against 296,064 proof gallons in 1946-47 representing a decrease of 41.8 per it. The decrease is ascribed mainly to the extension of prohibition eight more districts from 1st October 1947, The enforcement of and the creation of a 5 mile shopless belt area around prohibition districts. The total revenue derived from country spirits decreased from Rs. 605.77 lakhs/under licence fees and a decrease of Rs. 118.18 lakhs under duty.

3. Toddy. - The total number of toddy shops sold in the Provi for the toddy year commencing from 1st October 1947 was 2,689 as against 6,686 in the previous year. The total revenue derived from toddy during the financial year 1947-48 amounted to Rs. 377.45 lakhs as against Rs. 661.88 lakhs in the previous year. The revenue was made up of rs. 230.34 lakhs under 'rentals' and Rs. 147.11 lakhs under 'tree-tax'.

4. Foreign liquor. - The rates of duty on Indian-made foreign spirits and Indian-made wines and medicated wines was raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 per proof gallon. The duty on coconut toddy and ack remained at Rs. 25 per proof gallon. The duty on beer brewed in India was raised from 10 annas to 12 annas per gallon with effect from 1st Apri 1947. There was a decrease in the consumption of wines, spirits, beer and methyl alcohol and an increase in the consumption of denatured spirit. The quantity of foreign liquor imported by sea was 631,891 gallons which showed a substantial increase over the quantity imported in 1946-47, viz., 248,91 gallons. The total revenue from the taxation of foreign liquor was Rs. 60.30 lakhs as against Rs. 58.65 gallons in the previous year.

5. Opium - The issue price of opium was enhanced from Rs. 150 to Rs. 175 per seer during the year. Three hundred and seventy-eight shops were sold during the year for Rs. 56.69 lakhs as against 493 shops sold for Rs. 31.76 lakhs in the previous year. The consumption of raw opium amounted to 14,422 seers as against 18,939 seers in the previous year. The revenue derived form opium amounted to Rs. 87.47 lakhs as against Rs. 58.89 lakhs in the previous year.

6. Hemp drugs. - The rates of duty on ganja and bhang were enhanced from Rs. 55 to Rs. 65 per seer and from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per seer respectively during the year. Two hundred and eighty-five shops were sold for the year for Rs. 21.05 lakhs as against 454 shops sold for Rs. 36.31 lakhs in the previous year. Consumption of ganja and bhang in the Province during the year was 16,672 seers under ganja and 5081 seers under bhang as against 1,664 seers under ganja and 4551 seers under bhang un the previous year. The total revenue derived from hemp drugs amounted to Rs. 33.05 lakhs as against Rs. 48.82 lakhs in the previous year.

7. Revenue and expenditure. - The total Excise Revenue Demand for 1947-48 amounted to Rs. 1089.81 lakhs as against Rs. 1441.68 lakhs in the previous year. The total collection amounted to Rs. 1082.58 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 95,741 was written off as irrecoverable. The ~~total~~ percentage of charges to receipts was 5.5 as against 3.7 in the previous year.

8. Offences. - The total number of cases under the Abkari Act during the year was 13,939 a s against 21,037 in the previous year. This fig excludes the figure for the districts in which prohibition was in force and also the cases detected by the staff attached t the Excise and Prohibition In elligance Bureau. This staff detected 147 cases as against 50 cases in the previous year. Six thousand four hundred and thirty seven cases were detected in the year under illicit manufacture of toddy as against 9194 cases detected in the previous year.

9. General - There was an increas in the consumption of denatured spirits and bhang and a decrease in the consumption of toddy, arrack, wines, spirits, beer, opium and ganja. The experiment of closure of arrack shops in toddy-drinking areas continued to be in force in the Shiyali and Tiruturai Pundi taluks of Tanjore District till 30th September 1947 when prohibition was introduced in that District and in the Tiruvadanai and Paramakudi taluks of Ramnad district.

10. Prohibition - Prohibition was in force in the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Salem, Coimbatore, North Arcot and Chittoor and was extended to eight more districts with effect from 1st October 1947, viz., Guntur, Nellore, the Nilgiris, South Kanara, Malabar, Tanjore. Tiruchirappalli and Mathurai. The enforcement of the Act was entrusted during the year to the Police Department in th districts of Salem, Coibatore, North Arcot, Chittoor, Tanjore, Tiruchi rsppalli and Mathurai and to the Prohibition (Excise) Department in the remaining districts Ameliorative work among the ex-addicts was done by the special staff emplyed for that purpose. Provision was alsc made to rehabilitate the tappers etc. thrown out of work by providing alternative sources of emplyment.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

Sd. V.K. Rao,
Deputy Secretary to
Government.

2 [illegible] (Excl)
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L.R.H. Dept.
Home Dept.
Development Dept.
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J. Padmanabhan
Asst. Assistant,
Madras Record Office

N
23/1/57

# REPORT ON THE
# ADMINISTRATION
# OF THE EXCISE REVENUE
## IN THE PROVINCE OF MADRAS
## FOR THE YEAR
# 1947-48

# ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS EXCISE DEPARTMENT

## FOR THE YEAR 1947–48.

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### CHAPTER I.—ESTABLISHMENT.

1. *Personnel.*—The following officers were in charge of the department during the period shown against their names:—

A. D. Crombie, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., from 1st April to 18th July 1947, C. K. Vijayaraghavan, Esq., I.C.S., from 19th July to 14th August 1947, V. N. Kudva, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., from 15th August 1947 continued.

2. *Establishment.*—Prohibition was extended to eight more districts of the Province from 1st October 1947. Consequently one post of Deputy Commissioner and the posts of three Assistant Commissioners, 19 Inspectors, 11 Assistant Inspectors, 198 Sub-Inspectors, one Head Clerk, 4 upper division clerks, 63 lower division clerks, 253 petty officers and 728 peons were withdrawn from 1st October 1947. The enforcement of Prohibition in Malabar, South Kanara, the Nilgiris, Guntur and Nellore districts was also entrusted to the Excise Department besides the four Ceded Districts, which continued to be under the charge of the Excise Department. Details of the staff employed in the Excise Prohibition districts are given in the chapter on Prohibition.

Though the post of Deputy Commissioner of Excise was actually withdrawn only on 1st October 1947 it had been held in abeyance from 15th May 1947 when the West Coast sub-division was placed under the charge of the Deputy Commissioner, Prohibition (Enforcement) and Cuddalore and Tiruchirappalli sub-divisions were added to the jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner of Excise, Northern Division. Following the keeping in abeyance of the post of Deputy Commissioner of Excise, Southern Division, the posts of one upper division clerk, one lower division clerk and two peons were transferred from the office of the Deputy Commissioner, to the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Prohibition (Enforcement) and one Head Clerk, one upper division clerk, two lower division clerks and three peons to the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Excise, Northern Division.

3. From 1st October 1947 the number of Excise subdivisions was reduced from 5 to 3, viz., Tirunelveli, Waltair and Madras. However no Assistant Commissioner was appointed for the Madras sub-division, as it was placed under the direct charge of the Deputy Commissioner of Excise.

4. Each sub-division continued to have the special detective party of one Assistant Inspector, three petty officers and one peon. In order to combat effectively the increasing abkari crime in the Bezwada firka—one of the selected firkas coming under the Firka Development Scheme—a staff of one Sub-Inspector and four peons were sanctioned during the middle of November 1947. The control of the Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau continued to be vested in the Inspector and the Bureau was further

strengthened by the employment of one Sub-Inspector and four peons. Though with the extension of Prohibition a few distillery and allied institutions were closed, the Distillery inspection staff consisting of the Assistant Commissioner for Distilleries and the two Inspectors (including the temporary post of Inspector, Northern Distillery Circle) continued as it was before. A staff of one Assistant Inspector and three peons was sanctioned for the Triuwallur Laboratory during the year under review.

5. *Punishments.*—The total number of punishments inflicted on officers of the department was 55 (52)*. The percentage of punishments to total strength was 2 (2).

6. *Prosecutions.*—No officer of the department was prosecuted during the year for offences committed or alleged to have been committed in his official capacity.

*Resignations.*—Five (18) subordinates of the Department resigned during the year.

*Deaths.*—The total number of deaths was 21 (25)

*Pension and gratuity.*—Thirty-one (29) persons were either retired or discharged on gratuity.

## CHAPTER II.—COUNTRY SPIRITS.

8. *Contract supply areas and excise duty.*—There was a thorough change in the system of supply of arrack in the non-Prohibition areas of this Province, except in the Agency tracts for the year 1947-48. Till the end of the year 1946-47, the supply of arrack to retail dealers was made by the distillers themselves either from their distilleries, warehouses or depots and the distillers were being allowed to receive from the retail licensees the cost of arrack and the warehouse or depot allowance as the case may be. The actual prices recovered from the licensees were, however, fixed slightly higher than the prices allowed to the distillers, in consideration of various reasons and this difference between the prices allowed to the distillers and those recovered from the licensees used to be credited to Government by the distillers. The cost price of jaggery arrack was found to be too high in comparison with the price of molasses arrack. It was also observed that too much of fuel was consumed in the manufacture of jaggery arrack and that a large quantity of jaggery, a good food material, was being consumed in the manufacture of jaggery arrack. In order to reduce the cost of arrack at which it could be purchased from distillers, thus getting more revenue to Government by way of refund by the distillers and to conserve as much quantity of jaggery and fuel as possible in the days of scarcity of those articles, the Government decided to replace jaggery arrack by molasses arrack to the greatest extent possible. This resulted in the change of certain arrack supply contractors, as their distilleries were not in a position to manufacture molasses arrack. They were, however, permitted to purchase molasses arrack from specified distilleries where such arrack was produced and allowed to distribute it to shopkeepers on commission basis.

The following were the contractors for the year under report :—

1. Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd., were permitted to supply from Samalkot distillery, arrack required for the period from 1st June to 30th September 1947 to Vizagapatnam Commercial Corporation for distribution in a portion of the Vizagapatnam district and thereafter to take the

* Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures for the previous year.

distribution work also in that area. They were to supply to the V.S.R., Ltd., a limited quantity of arrack required for distribution in the other portion of Vizagapatnam district and to supply themselves arrack to retailers in East Godavari and West Godavari districts except Bhadrachalam and Nugur taluks. They were to purchase arrack from the Vuyyuru distillery and distribute it in Krishna, Guntur and Nellore districts from 1st April to 30th June 1947.

*Nellikuppam distillery.*—Messrs. Parry & Co, were permitted to manufacture and supply arrack to retailers in Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, the Nilgiris and Malabar districts and to supply to other contractors arrack required for distribution in Madras, Mathura and Tirunelveli districts.

*Vizagapatnam Commercial Corporation.*—The Corporation was given the contract for the manufacture and supply to retailers arrack for the period from 1st April to 31st May 1947 and to purchase arrack from Samalkot distillery and to distribute it to retailers for the period from 1st June to 30th September 1947 in a portion of the Vizagapatnam district.

*Vizagapatnam Sugars and Refinery, Limited.*—These distillers were permitted to manufacture arrack to their full capacity in their distillery at Thummapala and to purchase the balance from Samalkot distillery and to distribute it to retail dealers in a portion of Vizagapatnam district.

*The K.C.P., Limited, Vuyyuru.*—These distillers were given the contract for the supply of arrack in Krishna, Guntur and Nellore districts. But the distribution during the first three months was undertaken by Messrs. Parry & Co.

*The Nadars. Distilleries, Limited.*—These distillers discontinued distillation of arrack and were permitted to purchase arrack from Nellikuppam distillery and distribute it in Madras and Tirunelveli districts. They were, however, permitted to manufacture and supply arrack in the Agency tracts of Bhadrachalam and Nugur taluks.

*A.L. V.R. ST. Sugar Mills and Distillery, Tachanallur.*—They were given the contract for the manufacture and supply of arrack in Ramnad district and for the distribution in Mathurai district of arrack purchased from Nellikuppam distillery.

*Alex Pai Distillery, Mangalore.*—This distillery was manufacturing and supplying arrack to retail dealers in South Kanara district.

The following fees had been in force with effect from 1st April 1937 and the same continued for the year under report :—

(i) A fee for the arrack supply contract licence of three pies per proof gallon of arrack to be collected quarterly in arrears on every gallon of arrack issued from the distillery or warehouse to depots and shops.

(ii) A fee of Rs. 50 per annum for each warehouse licence

(iii) A fee of Rs. 15 per annum for each arrack depot licence.

The base of arrack included cane or palmyra or date palm jaggery or molasses ; but molasses were used to a large extent, on account of its cheapness. The rates of contract price allowed to the various distilleries and distributors are noted below :-

V.S.R., Limited, Rs. 1-11-0 per gallon of 35% U.P. at depot.

Vizagapatnam Commercial Corporation, Rs. 2-1-6 per gallon of 35° U.P. at depot from 1st April to 31st May 1947.

Vizagapatnam Commercial Corporation, Rs. 1-12-0 per gallon of 35° U.P. at depot from 1st June to 30th September 1947.

Messrs. Parry and Company Limited, Re. 0-14-0 per gallon of 35° U.P. at distillery.

The Nadars Distilleries, Limited, Re. 1-5-0 per gallon of 35° U.P at Madras Warehouse.

The Nadars Distilleries, Limited, Rs. 1-9-0 per gallon of 35° U.P. at Tachanallur Warehouse.

AL. VR. ST. Sugar Mills and Distillery, Ramnad district, Rs. 1-11-6 per gallon of 35° U.P. at depots.

AL. VR. ST. Sugar Mills and Distillery, Mathurai district, Rs. 1-8-0 per gallon of 35° U.P. at Mathurai Warehouse.

K.C.P., Limited, Vuyyuru, Re. 0-14-0 per gallon of 35° U.P. at distillery.

Alex Pai Distillery, Mangalore, Rs. 2-9-6 per gallon of 35° U.P. at Mangalore distillery.

The rates of retail prices at which liquor was being supplied to retail dealers and the rates of duty prevalent in the various areas were published in the Commissioner's annual sale Notification No. 3, dated 15th February 1947 and reproduced in Imperial Return No. IV.

9. *Issue strength and limit of private possession.*—The issue strength of arrack continued to be 35° U.P. throughout the non-Prohibition area in the Province except in the Agency tracts where it was 60° U.P. The issue strength of ippa arrack or its substitute coloured ordinary arrack in Chicacole Circle of Vizagapatam district was 60° U.P. The limits of private possession of arrack without a licence, continued to be two drams in the Shiyali and Thiruthuraipundi taluks of the Tanjore district, the Nilgiris district till the introduction of Prohibition in these areas and in Tiruvadanai and Paramagudi taluks of Ramnad district and in all municipalities and within a distance of five miles thereof and four drams in other non-Prohibition areas except in certain special localities where the limit of private possession was one dram. The possession by any person of any quantity of arrack, outside the licensed premises of arrack shops, except under a licence or permit issued under the Madras Abkari Act, 1886, was prohibited by the Government under section 13-A of the said Act, within ten miles from the boundaries of Prohibition areas.

10. *Depots and shops.*—The number of wholesale depots which worked during the year under report in the areas under the Contract Distillery System was 222 (351). Six other depots worked under the Central Distillery System. The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of country spirits in the areas under the Contract Distillery System was 3,682 (5,858) and 50 (50) under the Outstill and the Central Distillery Systems. The shops in the firkas selected for intensive rural development remained closed during the year. In addition, the shops situated within a five mile belt adjacent to Prohibition areas were closed from about the middle of the year for the successful working of Prohibition. There was on an average one shop for every 33,053 persons in the municipal areas and for 8,228 persons in areas outside the municipal areas in non-Prohibition districts.

11. *Consumption.*—During the year, the consumption of country spirits amounted to 1,335,583 against 2,296,064 proof gallons in 1946-47. The decrease was due to (1) the extension of prohibition to eight more districts from 1st October 1947, (2) the introduction of a five-mile shopless belt area around prohibition districts, (3) the change in the kind of liquor and (4) the financial stringency of the consumers. The average incidence of consumption per 100 of population throughout the non-prohibition areas was 3·8 (4·6) proof gallons.

12. Due to the introduction of prohibition there was a slight fall in the arrack revenue. The revenue derived during the year under this item was Rs. 524·96 lakhs (605·77 lakhs). The decrease is made up of an increase of Rs. 37·37 lakhs under licence fees and a decrease of Rs. 118·18 lakhs under duty.

13. *Agency tracts.*—There was no change in the system of supply of arrack to the Agency tracts. In the Vizagapatnam district the Central Distillery System was in force in the Gummalakshmipuram Range of Parvatipur taluk. Eight shops were working under this system and they were supplied with ippa arrack or coloured ordinary arrack of 60° U.P. by the Thummapala distillers. The duty on this arrack was raised from 4½ annas to 6 annas per gallon of 60° U.P. All the shops under the system were sold for a rental of Rs. 22,524 (Rs. 10,776) under the outstill system which was in force in the Agency portions of Gudem and Srungavarapukotai taluks of Vizagapatnam district. Six combined shops and still licences were sold for Rs. 31,980 (Rs. 25,728). In the Bhadrachalam and Nugur taluks of East Godavari Agency, the Central Distillery System continued to be in force. The liquor supplied in this area was either mohwa, jaggery or molasses arrack or a mixture of mohwa arrack and any one of the other arrack. Ippa arrack was supplied to the greatest extent possible. The duty on the arrack was 4½ annas per gallon of 60° U.P. Thirty-six shops were sold and the rentals realized for the year under report amounts to Rs. 4,15,278 (Rs. 4,07,502). The consumption in the year was 111,108 (117,760) gallons of 60° U.P. arrack.

14. No maximum selling price was in force for ippa arrack. The shops were sold without a maximum selling price for the year under report.

## CHAPTER III.—TODDY.

15. *Rates of tree-tax.*—The rates of tree-tax continued to be the same as for the year 1946–47 during the under report. The rates that prevailed during 1947–48 toddy lease were as follows :—

| District. | Coconut palm for each half-year. | Sago palm for each half year. | Palmyra or date for full year. | Dadasal for the whole year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| | RS. A. | RS. A. | RS. A. | |
| 1 Vizagapatnam (certain villages) .. | 0 12 | 1 8 | 0 8 | |
| 2 Other non-prohibition areas excluding Agency .. .. .. .. .. | 9 0 | 18 0 | 6 0 | |
| 3 Agency tracts .. .. .. .. | 4 8 | 9 0 | 3 0 | |

The Travancore Government continued to administer abkari and opium revenue of Anjengo and Thangasseri during the year.

16. *Limit of private possession.*—The limit of private possession of toddy without a licence continued to be one dram in certain special localities and half a gallon in other areas. The possession by any person of any quantity

of toddy except under a licence or permit issued under the Madras Abkari Act, 1886, outside the licenced premises of toddy shops was prohibited by the Government under section 13-A of the said Act within ten miles from the boundaries of Prohibition area.

17. *Revenue.*—The total revenue derived from toddy during the financial year 1947-48 in the Province amounted to Rs. 3,77,45,172 (Rs. 6,61,87,934) made up of Rs. 2,30,34,488 (Rs. 4,24,57,214) under rentals and Rs. 1,47,10,684 (Rs. 2,37,30,728) under tree-tax.

18. *Shops and consumption.*—The total number of toddy shops sold in the Province for the toddy year 1947-48 was 2,689 (6,686). In addition to the eight districts mentioned in last year's administration report, eight more districts, viz., Guntur, Nellore, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Mathurai, the Nilgiris, South Kanara and Malabar went dry from 1st October 1947. An additional feature was that a shopless five-mile belt area around prohibition areas was created from 1st October 1947. As in the last year, the shops in firkas selected for intensive rural development scheme remained closed.

The special tree-tax scheme devised in 1937 to minimise the crime of admixture of sweet juice with fermented toddy in the Tirunelveli district and parts of Ramnad district with certain changes effected during the year 1945-46 continued to be in force during the year.

The following comparative statement shows the number of trees marked for tapping for toddy in the Province during the last three years :—

| Toddy year. | Coconuts. | Palmyras. | Dates. | Sagos. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1945-46 .. .. | 1,956,257 | 791,662 | 1,408,261 | 5,327 | 4,161,507 |
| 1946-47. .. .. | 1,269,476 | 690,563 | 659,299 | 5,258 | 2,624,596 |
| 1947-48 (up to July 1948). | 413,800 | 450,612 | 464,276 | 523 | 1,329,211 |
| 1946-47 (up to July 1947). | 1,276,828 | 678,823 | 651,805 | 6,284 | 2,612,746 |

Expressed in terms of coconut trees by the application of the formula that two coconuts, three palmyras, three dates, one sago, the total number of trees marked for the toddy year 1946-47 is represented by the figure 2,179,900 (3,433,526) and that for the first ten months of the toddy year 1947-48 by 1,024,771 (2,174,485). Though a shopless five-mile belt area was created, marking of trees in certain belt area was allowed as a special case, restricting the number of trees thus marked, on account of the high scarcity of tappable trees.

19. *Tapping for domestic consumption.*—The number of trees tapped for domestic consumption was 17,528 (39,689) of which 17,454 (32,428) trees were tapped by the Koyas in the East and West Godavari Agencies. The concession allowed to Koyas to tap the allotted number of trees for drawing toddy under the free licence continued in the year.

20. *Trees tapped in British India for shops in Indian States and vice versa.*—The States in which trees were marked for shops in Indian Dominion and vice versa were Mysore, Pudukkottai and Cochin. On account of introduction of Prohibition in the areas adjoining these States no such marking was allowed.

21. *Tapping for sweet juice for the manufacture of jaggery.*—Tapping of sweet toddy for manufacture of jaggery was under excise control in the East and West Godavari districts (ordinary and the tree-tax areas of the Agency). In these areas the sweet toddy rules issued under the Madras

Abkari Act, 1886, were in force and the tapping for sweet toddy was permitted only under a licence issued under these rules. In the rest of the non-prohibition districts tapping for sweet toddy was not under control. The approximate number of trees tapped for sweet toddy in the Province during the first ten months of the year was 679 (58,257) coconuts 643,637 (932,376), palmyrahs 19,910 (16,744), dates nil (11,162), sagos of which 397,300 (371,526), palmyrahs and 19,910 (13,140) dates were tapped in the controlled areas of the Province.

22. *Tree-tax system in the Agency tracts.*—There was no change in the areas under the tree-tax system in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts. The system was in force in 13 villages of the Gudem taluk, in 26 villages of Golgonda taluk of the Vizagapatam Agency, in 121 villages of Chodavaram, in 147 villages of Yellavaram, in 45 villages of Bhadrachalam and in 17 villages of the Nugur taluk of the East Godavari Agency and in the whole of Polavaram taluk of the West Godavari Agency. In the other parts of the Agency the tapping of toddy trees was not controlled

## CHAPTER IV.—FOREIGN LIQUOR.

23. *Duty.*—The rate of duty on Indian-made foreign spirits, Indian-made rectified spirits and Indian-made wines and medicated wines was raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 per proof gallon with effect from 1st April 1947. The rate of duty on coconut toddy arrack however continued at the rate of Rs. 25 per proof gallon. The duty on beer brewed in India was also raised from annas 10 to 12 per gallon with effect from 1st April 1947. The rates of duty on imported spirits, wines and beer were raised by 20 per cent with effect from 1st March 1942 and continued up to 1st March 1944 when it was raised by 50 per cent and continued for 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48.

24. A comparative statement showing the consumption of foreign liquor including Indian-made foreign spirits and beer brewed in India is given below :—

| | 1912-13. | 1937-38. | 1946-47. | 1947-48. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | GALLONS. | GALLONS. | GALLONS. | GALLONS. |
| Wines (excluding medicated wines) ... | 27,265 | 13,922 | 11,582 | 7,412 |
| Spirits .. .. .. .. .. | 146,044 | 72,887 | 220,438 | 151,229 |
| Beer .. .. .. .. .. | 581,465 | 594,989 | 475,327 | 196,011 |
| Denatured spirit .. .. .. .. | 19.557 | 115,402 | 102,199 | 112,951 |
| Methyl alcohol .. .. .. | | 1,115 | 1,648 | 242 |

Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease in the consumption of wines, spirits, beer and methyl alcohol and increase in the consumption of denatured spirit. Neither methyl alcohol nor denatured spirits are potable. Denatured spirits have many commercial utilities.

25. The issues of beer from the breweries in this Province were 288,826 (576,228) gallons. 79,503 gallons of beer were imported into this Province from Civil and Military Station, Bangalore and 2,504 gallons from Calcutta, Bombay and other places. Exports consisted of 11,332 gallons (17,484) to Pudukottai, 10,174 (18,136) gallons to Cochin, 528 (2,232) gallons to Travancore and 382 (670) gallons to French India. There were no exports of beer into Bombay, Mysore, Coorg and Sind for the year 1947-48. A statement showing the quantity of beer manufactured in the breweries is appended (E. 1.)

26. *Imports.*—The quantity of foreign liquor imported by sea shows a substantial increase over the last year 631,891 (248,912) gallons.

27. *Spirituous preparations.*—The rate of duty on spirit contained in the medicinal preparations manufactured in bond in this Province or manufactured elsewhere in India and imported into this Province by land or underbond by sea remained unaltered at Rs. 5 per proof gallon. The rate of duty on spirit contained in culinary, aerated water, or flavouring essences, extract, colourings, perfumes and toilet preparations manufactured in bond in this Province or manufactured elsewhere in India and imported into this Province by land or underbond by sea remained also unaltered at Rs. 17-8-0 per proof gallon. The rate of duty at Rs. 17-8-0 per proof gallon on the spirit contained in certain special preparations which may be used for other than medicinal purposes continued unaltered during the year. For the spirit contained in the preparations "Mritasanjibani Sura", "Mritasanjibani Sudha" and "Mritasanjibani" the rate of duty remained unaltered at Rs. 21-14-0 per proof gallon.

28. The duty realized on spirituous preparations issued from the pharmaceutical laboratories and from the firms for which special licences are granted for use of spirit in the manufacture of homœopathic preparations underbond is given below :—

| Spirituous medicinal preparations. | | Other spirituous preparations. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1946-47. | 1947-48. | 1946-47. | 1947-48. |
| RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| 42,383 | 42,050 | 29,967 | 28,710 |

29. There was a fall in the total amount of duty realized on the spirituous preparations manufactured in this Province during the year, namely Rs. 70,760 (Rs. 72,350). The duty realized on spirituous preparations issued from the Medical Store Depot amounted to Rs. 43,797. The duty collected on imports of spirituous preparations made into this Province from other places underbond by sea amounted to Rs. 4,917-8-0. The duty realized on spirituous preparations imported by land from other Provinces and Indian States amounted to Rs. 1,91,088-9-0.

30. *Fees from clubs.*—There were 66 (67) clubs which supplied foreign liquor to their members during the year. A sum of Rs. 5,770-13-0 (Rs. 7,686) was realised as fees from them.

31. *Licence fee from denatured spirit and methyl alcohol.*—The rate of licence fee of 10 annas per gallon on denatured spirit and methyl alcohol was raised to 12 annas per gallon with effect from 1st April 1947. A sum of Rs. 86,268 (Rs. 69,344) was realized on this account.

32. *Gallonage fees.*—The scheme for the levy of a fee on the volume of retail sales of foreign liquor approved by the Government in 1936 continued to be in force during the year. As a concession to the Military, the collection of gallonage fees on wines, spirits and beer supplied to the Military from the Canteen Bulk Issues Depots was waived with effect from 1st April 1945; but this concession was withdrawn with effect from 1st January 1947.

33. The total amount of fixed fees and the gallonage fees for 1947-48 amounted to Rs. 9,52,611 against Rs 8,80,189 for 1946-47.

34. *Licences.*—Beer shops were opened from 1st April 1946. The number of beer shops [F.L. 6 and F.L. 6 (*a*)] sold for 1947-48 was 21 (30) and the rental for the year was Rs. 6,58,110 against Rs. 14,69,292 for the year 1946-47. The number of licences for the sale of foreign liquor for consumption on

licensed premises [F.L. 5 and F.L. 5 (*a*)] was 19 (22) and the rental for the year 1947–48 amounted to Rs. 14,68,674 against Rs. 10,23,900 for the year 1946-47.

35. The number of licences for the retail sale of foreign liquor for consumption of the premises was 193 (267). Eleven licences (including two for Canteen Stores Department, Madras, were issued for Military Canteen Bulk Issue Depots in this Province during the year. Ninety-five (105) licences were issued for the sale of liquor at entertainments. Ninety eight (137) licences were issued for the sale of medicated wines and similar preparations, 87 (101) for hotels, refreshment rooms and bars, 48 (74) for railway refreshment rooms and dining cars and 32 (96) for the sale of brandy by chemists (F.L. 3). The number of special and canteen licences issued was 5 (31). Eight hundred and ninety-four (1,114) denatured spirit licences were issued during the year.

36. *Revenue.*—A comparative statement showing the revenues derived from principal kinds of liquors is furnished below :—

| | 1946–47. Rs. | 1947–48. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Excise duty— | | |
| Indian-made foreign spirits .. .. .. | 22,38,251 | 26,53,026 |
| Beer brewed in India .. .. .. .. | 3,58,841 | 1,82,766 |
| (2) Rentals— | | |
| Foreign liquor taverns and beer shops .. .. | 24,93,192 | 21,26,784 |
| (3) Others— | | |
| Foreign liquor licences, licence fees on denatured spirit, gallonage fee, etc. | 7,74,848 | 10,67,298 |
| Total .. | 58,65,132 | 60,29,874 |

## CHAPTER V.—OPIUM.

37. *Issue price and limit of private possession.*—The issue price of opium was enhanced from Rs. 150 to Rs. 175 per seer during the year. There was no change in the limits of private possession, which continued to be one tola in the ordinary tracts and two tolas in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts.

38. *Shops.*—Three hundred and seventy-eight (493) shops were sold for the year for Rs. 56·69 (Rs. 31·76) lakhs. Supplies of opium to all these shops continued to be restricted during the year. All the 109 opium shops in the districts of Guntur, Nellore, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Mathurai, The Nilgiris, South Kanara and Malabar were closed consequent on the extension of prohibition to those districts with effect from 1st October 1947. Ten shops were closed as they were within the five mile belt of the prohibition districts.

39. *Consumption.*—The consumption of raw opium amounted to 14,422 (18,939) seers showing a decrease of 23·9 per cent as compared with that of last year.

40. *Issue of opium for veterinary and (quasi veterinary) purposes.*—Seventy and half tolas (Seven seers and sixty-six and one fourth tolas) of raw opium were sold by the licensed vendors for veterinary purposes. Opium and its preparations weighing 114 lb. 4 oz. 283 grs. (105 lb. 12 oz. 300 grs.) were issued by the officers of the Government Animal Husbandry Department.

41. *Revenue.*—The revenue derived from opium amounted to Rs. 87·47 (Rs. 58·89) lakhs. The sale proceeds of raw opium amounted to Rs. 26·43 (Rs. 28·74) lakhs.

42. *Issues to places outside the Province.*—The issues of opium to Travancore were nil (4,100), seers, to Mysore 1070 (825) seers, to Cochin 735 (750 seers and to Pudukottai 80 (80) seers. The issues to the French Establishments were 222 (246) seers and to Coorg 35 (35) seers.

43. *Retail selling prices.*—The retail selling price of opium in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts was enhanced from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-5-0 per tola or from Rs. 160 to Rs. 185 per seer during the year under report. In the ordinary tracts, the retail selling price varied from Rs. 4-6-0 to Rs. 8 per tola or from Rs. 350 to Rs. 640 per seer.

44. *Cocaine.*—Transactions in cocaine and its preparations were conducted under M1 and M-2 licences.

Two hundred and one (186) licences were issued. The total stock of cocaine with the licensees at the beginning of the lease was 8 lb. oz. 6 382 grs. The total imports amounted to 1 lb. 5 oz. 415 grs. This quantity was imported by sea and from other provinces. The total sales amounted to 6 lb. 11 oz. 90 grs. (1 lb. 8 oz. 345 grs.). The retail sales were 1 lb. 15 oz. 180 grs. and the whole sales were 4 lb. 11 oz. 347 grs. The balance of stock at the end of the year was 2 lb. 11 oz 270 grs.

## CHAPTER VI.—HEMP DRUGS.

45. *Cultivation.*—Ganja and bhangare made from the hemp plant. Ganja is made from the flowers and bhang which is inferior is made from the leaves. There was no cultivation of hemp plants during the year under report.

46. *Duty and limit of private possession.*—The rates of duty on ganja and bhang were enhanced from Rs. 55 to Rs. 65 and from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per seer respectively during the year.

The limit of private possession of hemp drugs was six tolas of ganja and ten tolas of bhang in the Agency tracts, two tolas of ganja and ten tolas of bhang in Madras town and elsewhere three tolas of ganja and ten tolas of bhang.

47. *Shops.*—Two hundred and eighty-five (454) shops were sold for Rs. 21·05 (Rs. 36·31) lakhs, 221 shops being sold subject to restriction of supplies. All the 143 ganja shops in Guntur, Nellore, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Madhurai, The Nilgiris, South Kanara and Malabar districts were closed with effect from 1st October 1947 consequent on the extension of prohibition to those districts. Nine ganja shops were closed as they were within five mile belt area of the prohibition districts.

48. *Consumption and revenue.*—Consumption of ganja and bhang in the province during the year under report was 16,672 (31,664) seers under ganja and 5081 (4,551) seers under bhang. No ganja was issued to Baluchistan and no bhang (165 maunds) to the Central Provinces and Berar during the year. Thirty (30) seers of bhang were issued to C. and M. Station, Bangalore.

49. The issues of ganja during the year under report to Travancore were 7,700 (7,000) seers, to Cochin 1,530 (1,800) seers, to Sandur 45 (25) seers, to Pudukkottai 120 (160) seers, to Banganapalli 132 (84) seers and to Hyderabad State nil (9,000) seers. Two hundred and twenty-six (227) seers of ganja and no (4 seers) bhang were issued to the French Establishments during the year.

50. The total revenue derived from hemp drugs amounted to Rs. 33·05 (Rs. 48·82) lakhs. There was a decrease of Rs. 8·96 lakhs under rentals and Rs. 6·81 lakhs under duty.

51. *Ganja seed oil and poonac.*—There was no manufacture or sale of ganja seed oil or poonac.

## CHAPTER VII.—REVENUE.

52. *Demand and collection.*—The total revenue (demand) [column (3) of he Statement A] is compared in the following table with that of the previous ear :—

| Head of revenue. | 1946-47. | 1947-48. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| (*a*) Country spirits .. .. | 6,05,77,165 | 5,24,95,599 | .. | 80,81,566 |
| (*b*) Country fermented liquor. | 6,61,87,934 | 3,77,45,172 | .. | 2,84,42,762 |
| (*c*) Malt liquors .. .. | 16,95,812 | 9,53,959 | .. | 7,41,853 |
| (*d*) Wines and spirits, Foreign liquor other than beer, medicated wines and commercial spirits .. .. | 40,04,684 | 48,94,706 | 8,90,022 | .. |
| (*e*) Receipts from commercial spirits including denatured spirits and medicated wines .. | 82,742 | 1,11,570 | 28,828 | .. |
| (*f*) Opium .. .. .. | 58,46,546 | 82,48,350 | 24,01,804 | .. |
| (*g*) Duties on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, opium, etc. .. .. | 81,894 | 89,639 | 7,745 | .. |
| (*h*) Hemp and other drugs .. | 48,82,439 | 33,05,496 | .. | 15,76,943 |
| (*j*) Receipts from distilleries. | 2,650 | 1,550 | .. | 1,100 |
| (*k*) Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous .. .. | 7,03,088 | 10,34,360 | 3,31,272 | .. |
| (*l*) Recoveries of over payments .. .. .. | 16,614 | 7,252 | .. | 9,362 |
| (*m*) Collection of payments for services rendered, etc. | 26,111 | 32,864 | 6,753 | .. |
| Total .. | 14,41,67,679 | 10,89,80,517 | 36,66,424 | 3,88,53,586 |

The total collection for the year including the arrears of previous years amounted to Rs. 10,82,58,070 (Rs. 14,37,40,496). A sum of Rs. 95,741 was written off as irrecoverable.

53. *Percentage of charges.*—The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 59,43,877 (Rs. 52,99,629), the details of which will be found in Imperial Return No. II. The net percentage of charges to receipts was 5·5 (3·7).

54. *Incidence of taxation.*—The incidence of total excise revenue per head of population was Rs. 2-3-0 (Rs. 2-14-3). No allowance has been made for the increase of population since last census of 1941.

## CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES.

55. The total number of cases reported under the Abkari Act during the year was 13,939 (21,037). This included the figures of only those nine districts which remained wet on 1st October 1947. The cases detected by the Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau staff are dealt with separately.

56. *Country spirit offences.*—Two thousand six hundred and sixteen (3,475) cases of illicit distillation and kindred offences were detected during the year. The crime continued to be prevalent in Vizagapatam, East and

West Godavari districts. There was a marked increase in the number of cases detected in Vizagapatam 853 (574), East Godavari 770 (564) Chingleput 67 (20), South Arcot 370 (228) while there was a fall in West Godavari 452 (559). The special staff employed in Chicacole and Cocanada circles for suppression of illicit distillation continued to be employed during the year also. The increase in incidence of crime in South Arcot district was largely due to an increase in the crime in areas of Gingee and Villupuram taluks bordering the Prohibition districts, of Tiruchirappalli and Salem

57. *Toddy offences.*—The number of cases illicit manufacture of toddy detected during the year was 6,437 (9,194). There has not been any appreciable variation in the number of cases reported during the year, compared to the previous year, in any of the districts, except in Krishna and Tirunelveli, were 581 (487) and 1,474 (1,300) cases respectively, were reported. The latter district as well as parts of Ramnad district have for long been noted for admixture of sweet toddy with fermented toddy and it was with a view to minimize the number of offences there that the special T.T. Scheme was brought into force into these areas from 1937. The special scheme continued to be operative during the year also.

58. *Offences under the Opium and Dangerous Drugs Act.*—Cases convicted under the Opium Act are embodied in the Statements I and J. Twenty-five (13) cases were prosecuted under the Dangerous Drugs Act in the year. The total quantity of drugs confiscated under the Dangerous Act amounted to 14 3/8 tolas of prepared opium. The accused in 21 cases were punished with imprisonment and the period ranged from one to six months. Fine was imposed in 22 cases (including the 21 mentioned above) and the total amount of fine imposed was Rs. 1,675. Three cases were pending at the end of the year.

59. *Enquiry into and disposal of cases.*—Enquiry into cases by the departmental officers were generally prompt and efficient, the average duration of cases being only 23 (22) days. In 242 (292) cases the accused were released after enquiry by the Departmental officers. Nine thousand one hundred ninety-eight (15,893) cases were compounded. Fifteen (23) cases were written off or otherwise disposed. Three thousand eight hundred fifty-four (4,805) cases were sent for trial by the Magistrates 94 (104) cases ended in acquittal. The number of cases pending with the magistrates and Departmental officers at the end of the year was 1,371 (1,014) and 1,467 (1,281), respectively.

60. *Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau, Madras—Establishment.*—The Staff of the Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau during the year 1947-48 consisted of one Inspector, two Assistant Inspectors, twenty-four Petty Officers and five peons with one upper division clerk and one lower division clerk and one typist in the Inspector's Office. This staff was further strengthened by the addition of one Sub-Inspector and four peons. The Bureau has its headquarters at Madras.

61. *Functions of the Bureau.*—The Bureau's main preventive function is to deal with the smuggling of opium and ganja by Inter-Provincial and International smugglers. The Bureau is intended to be a pool for the receipt and dissemination of information from and to all agencies connected with the suppression of smuggling of drugs. The Bureau has got jurisdiction in the Prohibition areas of the Province also.

62. *Important detections.*—During the year 1947-48, the Bureau has detected 147 cases against 50 cases last year, i.e., 43 opium cases against 2 last year, 30 ganja cases against 18 last year, 64 abkari cases against 4 last year involving arrack, toddy and F.L. 2 cases under Dangerous Drugs Act against nil last year and 8 (nil) Prohibition cases. The total quantity of opium seized in these cases is 306 seers and 13 tolas (230 seers and 73 tolas). Of these cases the most important cases were —

(1) Seizure of 18 seers of licit opium by Sri K. L. Narayana, Assistant Inspector, North Party at Tenali on 19th April 1947.

(2) Seizure of 19 seers and 20 tolas of licit opium at Madras Central on 22nd April 1947 from three up-countrymen by Sri K. L. Narayana, Assistant Inspector, North.

(3) Seizure of 14 seers and 54 tolas of opium from two Muslim women at Madras Central Station on 26th June 1947 by Sri P. Krishna Kurup, Inspector, Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau, Madras.

(4) Seizure of 14 seers of licit opium at Tenali by Sri B. Ramamurthi, Assistant Inspector, North, on 9th July 1947.

(5) Seizure of 45 seers and 40 tolas of opium at George town, Madras, on 10th October 1947 by Sri T. S. Easwaran, Assistant Inspector, South Party.

(6) Seizure of 16 seers and 19 tolas of opium on 14th November 1947 at Madras Central by Sri P. Krishna Kurup, Inspector, Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau, Madras.

(7) Seizure of 24 seers and 40 tolas of licit opium at Madras Central on 14th November 1947 by Inspector, Sri P. Krishna Kurup.

(8) Seizure of 15 seers of licit opium at Madras Central Station on 5th January 1948 by Sri P. Krishna Kurup, Inspector, Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau, Madras.

(9) Seizure of 37 seers of opium from three Sikh passengers at Madras Central Station on 28th January 1948 by Sri P. Krishna Kurup.

63. *Excise supplements.*—Excise supplements to the *Madras Criminal Intelligence Gazette* were issued regularly every month.

*Rewards.*—The total amount of rewards sanctioned for the cases detected by Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau was Rs. 25,008 (Rs. 10,961) out of which Rs. 1,745 (Rs. 1,095) went to outside informers. Amount of rewards sanctioned in opium cases was Rs. 21,944 (7,200), abkari cases, 3,064 (3,761) and nil (nil) in cases under Dangerous Drugs Act. Rupees one thousand and five hundred (Rs. 330) in opium cases and Rs. 245 (Rs. 765) in abkari cases were paid to outside informers.

64. So far as the cases detected by the general prev entive staff are concerned, a sum of Rs. 21,243 (40 257) was paid as rewards during the year. Out of this amount Rs. 7,715 (15,704) went to outside informers. In cases detected under the Opium and Dangerous Drugs Acts a sum of Rs. 700 (774) was paid as rewards out of which Rs. 220 (375) went to outside informers.

65. *Assaults.*—Twenty-one (17) cases of assaults on Excise officers and peons were reported during the year. None of them was reported to be of a serious nature.

## CHAPTER IX.—LABORATORY.

66. The total number of samples analysed and articles examined during the year under review was 2,699 (1,773). The increase is in respect of dram and other measures standardized and miscellaneous samples specially laghiums and spirituous medicinal preparations analysed. There is a decrease in the number of samples of toddy, foreign liquor, country liquor and beer due to the extension of prohibition in eight more districts with effect from 1st October 1947 and for the same reason there is an increase in the number of samples of laghiums and other preparations suspected to contain ganja and opium. The increase in the number of dram measures is due to the new dram measures received from the Public Works Department Workshops for standardization.

67. *Country liquor.*—The number of samples of country liquor analysed during the year was 127 (242). The annual samples of liquor received from all the distilleries were of good quality and the copper content except in the sample from the Bhadrachalam distillery was within the permissible limit of 0·25 grains per gallon. Of the 88 (194) samples analysed for copper content none (none) was free from copper. Seventy-eight (130) or 88·6 per cent contained less than 0·25 grains of copper per gallon and the rest contained more than the above limit. Two (13) samples suspected to be illicit arrack were found on analysis to be so. Three (9) samples taken from shops and depots were received for declaration of correct strength as they were suspected to be diluted. The correct strengths were communicated to the officers concerned to take necessary action in the matter. Five (2) samples of rectified spirit were analysed and of these four were found to be inferior and not upto the specifications and were therefore not passed. One sample was found to be good and of the required standard and it was passed for use as rectified spirit.

68. *Beer, wort, wash, etc.*—Under this head 143 (260) samples were analysed during the year. Of these 7 (16) related to samples of beer imported from Pondicherry. They were found on analysis to be good and were passed. Eighteen (37) samples were received from the breweries in the province for quarterly analysis and all of them were passed. One hundred and eighteen (198) samples were sent by the Inspectors in connexion with suspected cases of dilution and in 4 (7) cases dilution in excess of 3·0 per cent was found — the highest percentage of dilution found in any one sample was 16·0 (20·0).

69. *Toddy.*—The number of samples of toddy analysed during the year was 139 (289). Of these 91 were received from the Tirunelveli subdivision and 39 from the West Coast subdivision. One hundred and seventeen (246) samples out of the total number of 139 contained more than 10·0 grains of lime per gallon and of these 16 (32) contained 100·0 grains and more of lime per gallon. The highest lime content in any one case was 148 (176) grains per gallon. The use of phenol for preserving the samples of toddy, during transit is being continued. On account of the raising of the limit of lime content from 10 to 15 grains for accidental causes in certain areas of the Ramnad and Tirunelveli districts 2 (6) samples were not declared as admixtured sweet juice as their lime content was between 10 and 15 grains per gallon.

70. *Foreign liquor.*—The total number of samples analysed during the year under review was 84 (133). Of these 22 (26) were found to be weaker than the minimum saleable strength. Of the above 22 samples 21 were confiscated liquor samples and they were destroyed. The remaining one item was a sample of imported Portugese brandy which was permitted to be

sold as a special case with the correct strength pasted on the bottle prominently. All the remaining 62 samples which satisfied the rule regarding minimum saleable strength were passed.

71. *Opium and its preparations.*—The number of samples of opium and its preparations analysed during the year was 105 (93). Of these 52 (24) were good opium, 17 (39) were inferior opium and twenty-one (11) were smoking preparations. The remaining samples were received from the prohibition districts. Only 2 (1) samples were on analysis found to be free from opium.

72. *Ganja and its preparations.*—Forty-six (46) samples under this head were received for analysis. Of these four (3) were from the annual crop and they were found to be of good quality. Out of 21 (19) samples of confiscated ganja received during the year 3 (4) were found to be illicit samples and were destroyed and the rest which were found to be good and licit were sold to licensees. Twenty-one samples of ganja powder seeds, and plants suspected to be ganja plants, were received from the prohibition districts. Of these only one was free from ganja.

73. *Miscellaneous.*—All the half yearly samples of water for the two half years ending with May and November 1947 were found to be of good quality except the samples received from Vyasarpady and Bhādrachallam distilleries. In the case of the above two distilleries the water from the alternate sources of supply were good and the latter were passed for use for reduction operations.

74. One thousand one hundred and forty-five (210) dram and other measures were standardized during the year. Of these 15 (15) were gallon pots received for periodical standardization from the institutions in the city. Thirty-seven (30) were dram measures sent by preventive officers on suspicion of being short in capacity. Thirty-three (27) were found to be short in capacity and the rest were correct. One quarter dram measure was found to be three minims big.

75. Sixty-three (31) samples of denaturants were tested and all of them were found to satisfy the specifications and were passed. Ten samples of essences were tested and the proportions in which they were to be used for compounding Indian made foreign liquor were fixed. Thirty-three pounds and thirteen ounces (36 lb.) of Edicol Brown O.H.S. colouring matter were issued to distilleries for colouring country liquor. One hundred and twenty-eight spirituous medicinal preparations were tested for alcoholic value. Six (12) samples of Biochemic tonic wine manufactured at the Father Muller's Laboratory, Kankanady were analysed and passed as such. A sample of tamarind wine manufactured at Vuyyur distillery was found on analysis to be fairly good in quality though the tamarind flavour was predominant in it. Sixty-three ayurvedic preparations were analysed in the laboratory for determination of the percentage of alcohol and for classification for levying duty on them.

76. One hundred and eighty-nine samples of laghiums and other preparations received from the prohibition districts were analysed for the presence of ganja and opium, of these forty were found to be free from opium and ganja. Fifty-six samples of liquids suspected to contain alcohol were received from the prohibition districts and of these fourteen were found to be free from alcohol. Forty-two samples of denatured spirit were analysed as they were suspected to have been rendered fit for consumption. In 31 cases it was found on analysis that attempts had been made to re-nature them.

In no single case was the spirit found completely free from denaturants. Sugar and lemon juice were the common ingredients used for re-naturing the spirit. Other items of work under this head include samples of non-alcoholic beer and stout, Asthma powder analysed for presence of ganja, samples of vinegar, liquids suspected to be illicitly distilled arrack but found on analysis to be varnishes only.

77. Two hundred and thirty-six (167) liquor testing instruments were standardized.

78. During the year three maunds 4½ seers of confiscated opium was made into cakes and issued to the Madras Taluk Office.

79. During the year under review the First Assistant, Board's Laboratory, was sent to the Haffekine Institute, Bombay, to acquaint himself with the method of preserving sweet juice (unfermented toddy) without fermentation and for making it available as a drink in the Prohibition districts. A report on the method prevalent in Bombay was submitted to Government and the experiment was tried at two centres in Salem district. The method adopted was slightly different from the one practised in Bombay. The drink was very popular with the ex-addicts and it retained its freshness and sweetness for two days. A report on the working of the scheme was submitted by the First Assistant to the Government after it was in operation for five months.

80. With the introduction of partial prohibition the samples received for analysis have become varied in character requiring more time and labour for analysis and now that full prohibition is enforced the work is becoming more heavy and onerous.

*Number of samples tested in the Board's Laboratory in* 1947–48.

| | 1947–48. | 1946–47. |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Toddy .. .. .. .. .. | 139 | 289 |
| (2) Foreign liquor .. .. .. .. .. | 84 | 133 |
| (3) Country liquor .. .. .. .. | 127 | 242 |
| (4) Beer .. .. .. .. .. .. | 143 | 260 |
| (5) Intoxicating drugs (ganja, etc.) .. .. | 46 | 46 |
| (6) Opium and its preparations .. .. | 105 | 93 |
| (7) Denaturants .. .. .. .. .. | 63 | 31 |
| (8) Instruments .. .. .. .. .. | 236 | 167 |
| (9) Dram and other measures .. .. .. | 1,145 | 210 |
| (10) Miscellaneous samples (including spirituous medicinal preparations, etc.). | 611 | 302 |
| | 2,699 | 1,773 |

## CHAPTER X.—PROHIBITION (ENFORCEMENT.)

81. During the year, prohibition continued to be in force in the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Salem, Coimbatore, North Arcot and Chittoor in which districts it was introduced with effect from 1st October 1946. The enforcement of the Prohibition Act continued to be vested in the Police Department in Salem, Coimbatore, North Arcot and Chittoor districts and in the Prohibition Department (formerly Excise Department) in the other four districts, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah. From 1st October 1947 prohibition was extended to eight more districts, viz.,

Guntur, Nellore), the Nilgiris, South Kanara, Malabar, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalle and Mathurai. The enforcement of the Act was entrusted to the Prohibition (Excise) Department in the first five of these eight districts and to the Police Department in the other three.

82. The Government considered that the Police Department was the proper machinery through which the Prohibition Act could be effectively enforced. Public opinion was also in favour of the Police Department working the Prohibition Act. The Government therefore, decided that the enforcement of prohibition should ultimately be transferred to the Police Depatment and ordered that, as a first step, the enforcement in Guntur and Nellore districts originally entrusted to the Prohibition (Excise) Department should be handed over to the Police. The transfer, did not, however take place till the end of the official year 1947–48. The Police Department took over the two districts from 1st May 1948.

83. The details of the staff sanctioned for the enforcement of prohibition in the sixteen districts are shown in the statement I in the Appendix.

84. *Offences.*—A classified statement of prohibition offences reported during the year is appended to this chapter—Statement II in the Appendix. The total number of cases reported during the year in the first eight prohibition districts and during the half-year—October 1947 to March 1948—in the second eight districts are noted below—

*Year* 1947–48.

| District. | Number of cases reported. |
|---|---|
| Anantapur .. .. | 3,344 |
| Bellary .. .. | 3,277 |
| Kurnool .. .. | 6,120 |
| Cuddapah .. .. | 4,746 |
| Salem .. .. | 5,548 |
| Coimbatore .. .. | 1,501 |
| North Arcot .. .. | 7,020 |
| Chittoor .. .. | 3,621 |
| Total .. | 35,177 |

*Half-year October* 1947 *to March* 1948.

| District. | Number of cases reported. |
|---|---|
| Guntur .. .. .. | 1,282 |
| Nellore .. .. .. | 643 |
| The Nilgiris .. .. | 55 |
| South Kanara .. .. | 681 |
| Malabar .. .. | 899 |
| Tanjore .. .. .. | 1,012 |
| Tiruchirappalli .. .. | 1,463 |
| Mathurai .. .. | 2,345 |
| Total .. | 7,380 |

North Arcot, Kurnool and Salem of the old prohibition districts ranked foremost as regards the number of cases reported. Of the new districts, Tiruchirappalli, Mathurai, Guntur and Tanjore registered a large number of cases during the half year.

85. In the eight prohibition districts of the first batch, out of the total 35,177 cases reported during the year, 23,710 cases (representing 67 per cent of the total) related to illicit distillation and kindred offences, 810 cases (two per cent) to smuggling of liquor into the dry districts, 357 cases (1 per cent) to offences connected with tapping for toddy, 824 cases (two per cent) to offences relating to transport, possession and sale of liquor, 1,779 cases (5 per cent) to intoxicating drugs, 7,428 cases (21 per cent) to drunkenness and other miscellaneous offences, 43 cases to rendering denatured spirits potable, 161 cases to opium and 65 cases to dangerous drugs. Similarly out of the 7,380 cases reported in the eight districts of the second batch during the half year (October 1947 to March 1948) 1,652 cases (22 per cent) related to illicit distillation and kindred offences, 353 cases (5 per cent) to smuggling of liquor, 278 cases (4 per cent) to tapping offences, 713 cases (10 per cent) to transport, possession or sale of liquor, 1,023 cases

(14 per cent) to intoxicating drugs, 2,982 cases (40 per cent) to drunkenness and other miscellaneous offences, 299 cases (4 per cent) to opium and 80 cases (1 per cent) to dangerous drugs.

86. (*a*) *Illicit distillation and kindred offences.*—The most serious kind of offence under the Prohibition Act is illicit distillation. This kind of crime is widely prevalent in the Ceded districts and in the districts of Salem, Chittoor, North Arcot, Guntur and Nellore. These districts were noted for illicit distillation crime even in the pre-prohibition days. The West-Coast districts and Coimbatore are also noted for illicit distillation crime though not to the extent of the nine districts mentioned above. In the other districts, the Nilgiris, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli and Mathurai, illicit distillation was being carried on in certain places on a limited scale. Illicit distillation was almost unknown in Tanjore district in the pre-prohibition days, but after the extension of prohibition the crime began to find its way slowly into the district. Of the eight prohibition districts of the first batch, thelargest number of cases under illicit distillation and kindred offences were reported during the year in the North Arcot district—5,382 cases—Next in order came Kurnool, Cuddapah, Salem, Chittoor, Anantapur and Bellary. Of the districts of the second batch, Guntur led the other districts with 881 cases reported during the half year 1947 to March 1948. Next in order came Nellore and South Kanara. As illicit distillation is very lucrative and the facilities of carrying it on in secrecy are large many people take to the trade and practice it as a cottage industry. The experience in working the Act showed that the success of prohibition depended on the extent to which this kind of crime could be brought under control in the districts in which it was widely prevalent and on the extent to which the preventive operations were effective in checking the crime from spreading and establishing itself in the other districts. To this end the preventive staff tried their best during the year by organizing a number of raids on places where illicit distillation was being carried on and on places where it was suspected to exist. The task of the preventive staff was in many cases made difficult by the illicit distillers who adopted various tactics so as to evade detection and counteract the efforts of the preventive staff. Thus in many places the illicit distillers used to keep the wash and the other utensils used in illicit distillation in open places so that the offences when detected could not be brought home to anyone. In such cases the preventive staff had to seize the unclaimed wash and utensils and destroy them. In spite of their difficulties the preventive staff worked with zeal and enthusiasm with a view to keep illicit distillation under effective check.

(*b*) *Illicit tapping.*—The total number of cases reported under this head was 357 during the year in the eight districts of the first batch and 278 during the half year in the eight districts of the second batch. Of these, 169 and 72 cases related to illicit tapping for fermented toddy and the rest to the tapping for sweet toddy without licence and permitting sweet toddy to ferment. Though this kind of crime was detected in almost all the districts it was not widely prevalent and its control did not present any difficulty. Illicit tapping did in no way endanger the successful enforcement of prohibition.

(*c*) *Denatured spirit.*—Care was taken to see that the supply of denatured spirit was limited to the bona fide requirements in each of the prohibition districts. Close watch was exercised by preventive staff over retail sales of the spirit and sufficient steps were taken to ensure that there was no misuse of the spirit. Only 43 cases of rendering denatured spirit potable were reported during the year, thirty-six cases in North Arcot

district, six in Coimbatore and one in Salem. This kind of crime showed a tendency to persist only in North Arcot district. Though only small quantities of spirit were involved in the cases detected, the preventive staff were instructed to keep a close watch over the sale of the spirits and to ensure that the crime was localized and eradicated.

(*d*) *Intoxicating drugs.*—The total number of cases reported under this head was 1,779 in the first batch of eight districts during the year and 1,023 in the second batch of districts during the half-year October 1947 to March 1948. Of these 415 and 82 cases respectively related to bringing in of the drugs from other provinces and states. The bulk of the cases under this head related to possession of drugs for personal consumption. Except for a few cases of smuggling of drugs in which considerably large quantities of the drugs were involved the quantities of drugs involved in the cases were small and possessed by the accused for personal consumption. There was no organized effort at smuggling. The crime under this head did not present any serious menace to the successful working of prohibition.

(*e*) *Opium.*—Offences under this head related mostly to cases of possession of the drug for personal consumption in small quantities. A total of 419 cases under this head was reported in all the 16 districts the number of cases reported in Coimbatore, Nellore, Tanjore and Mathurai, being appreciable. In the other districts cases under this head were of rare occurrence.

87. *Border problems.*—On the introduction of prohibition, the ex-addicts from the dry districts used to visit the neighbouring wet areas for drink and this was creating a problem in the successful enforcement of prohibition. To combat this evil the Prohibition Act was amended so as to make it an offence for any person to be found in a state of intoxication in the dry districts. A drive against drunkenness was organized in the dry districts after the amendment came into force. This had the effect of preventing the ex-addicts from visiting the neighbouring areas for drink and from consuming illicit liquor in the dry area itself.

88. To enlist the co-operation of the neighbouring Indian States and the French Establishment in the successful enforcement of prohibition a conference was convened in September 1947. Representatives of the Indian States and the French Establishment attended this conference, and the ways in which they could help the cause of prohibition were explained to them. Banganapalle and Pudukkottai states were merged with the Indian Union during the year and steps were taken to introduce prohibition in these areas also. The Mysore Government co-operated in a very large measure by themselves launching on a policy of prohibition and closing all abkari and opium shops in a five-mile belt area adjoining the dry districts of this Province. Certain areas in Cochin State also were declared dry. The French India Government introduced prohibition in Mahe and Karaikal as a measure of co-operation.

89. Systematic checks over vehicles coming into the prohibition areas were conducted by the Prohibition staff. Though the number of cases detected as a result of such checks was not considerable when compared with the number of checks made, they had a preventive effect on illicit traffic in liquor and drugs.

90. *Co-operation from outside agencies in the enforcement of prohibition.*—*Police.*—The Police in the excise prohibition districts co-operated with the Prohibition staff in the enforcement of prohibition. Their co-operation in the ceded districts was particularly commendable. In these four districts 5,230 cases out of the total of 17,487 cases (about 30 per cent) were reported by the police.

91. Village officers were not of much help in the enforcement of prohibition except in a few districts like Salem and North Arcot. There were a few instances in which officers of other departments such as Revenue and Forest departments rendered help in detecting prohibition offences.

92. The work turned out by the taluk and village prohibition committees did not come up to expectations. In order to coordinate the activities of these committees and to enlist public co-operation, District Advisory Councils were set up in each of the prohibition districts having as their members the District Officers who are in charge of prohibition and some gentlemen in public life, viz., Members of the Legislative Assembly, Members of the Legislative Council, Presidents of the District Congress and District Muslim League Committees, etc. These councils meet every month to review the work in the previous month and draw up a programme of work for the following month. The councils worked satisfactorily.

93. Public co-operation towards prohibition was very much lacking generally in all districts. In North Arcot and Salem districts however an appreciable amount of help was forthcoming from the public.

94. *Enforcement—General remarks.*—The enforcement staff had to work under several handicaps on account of shortage of transport facilities, inadequate staff and equipment and lack of public co-operation. Though the number of cases reported represents only a small fraction of the crimes actually committed, the preventive staff spared no pains to detect as many cases as possible and prevent offences under the Prohibition Act. Their work was satisfactory. For the success of prohibition co-operation from the public is quite essential. The department would always expect and welcome help from every public-minded patriotic citizen towards suppressing the evil of drink and make prohibition a living success.

95. The poor class undoubtedly bless prohibition. The benefit that they have derived from the enforcement of prohibition is universally appreciated and praised. It is of happy augury to see that the number of persons addicted to drink is diminishing and it will not be very long before the taste for liquor is removed completely and the people forget drink.

STATEMENT I.—*Showing the enforcement staff in the Excise and Police Prohibition districts.*

| District. | Deputy Commissioner. | District Prohibition Officers. | Deputy Prohibition Officers. | Assistant Prohibition Officers. | Sub-Inspectors. | Petty Officers. | Guards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| *(A) Excise Prohibition districts.* | | | | | | | |
| Deputy Commissioner's Office. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5–2 |
| Anantapur .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 26 | 30 | 186 |
| Bellary .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 28 | 31 | 198 |
| Cuddapah .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 17 | 115 |
| Kurnool .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 28* | 31* | 198* |
| Nellore .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 5 | 31 | 28 | 230 |
| Guntur .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 26 | 22 | 190 |
| Malabar .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 9 | 58 | 59 | 570 |
| South Kanara .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 6 | 41 | 42 | 402 |
| The Nilgiris .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 4 | 4 | 46 |
| Total .. | 1 | 9 | 20 | 40 | 257 | 264 | 2,140–2 |

(* Including 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Petty Officer and 6 Guards of Special Party.)

*(B) Police Prohibition Districts.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deputy Superintendents of Police .. | 12 | Head constables .. .. | 623 |
| Inspectors of Police .. .. | 15 | Constables .. .. .. | 1,650 |
| Sub-Inspectors of Police .. .. | 160 | | |

STATEMENT II.—*Showing Prohibition offences reported during the year 1947-48 (April 1947 to March 1948).*

| District. | Smuggling of liquor from foreign territory. | Smuggling of liquor from outside the district. | Illicit distillation of arrack. | Possession of illicit by distilled arrack. | Sale of illicit by distilled arrack. | Illicit Tapping for fermented toddy. | Permitting sweet toddy to ferment. | Tapping for sweet toddy without a licence | Illicit transport of liquor. | Unlicensed sale of liquor. | Possession of liquor without permit. | Illicit cultivation of the hemp plant. | Smuggling of intoxicating drugs. | Smuggling of intoxicating drugs from other provinces and states. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) |
| Anantapur (E) .. | 224 | .. | 885 | 1,119 | 13 | 4 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 18 | .. | .. | 154 |
| Bellary (E) .. | 160 | .. | 763 | 1,045 | 8 | 21 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 30 | 1 | .. | 115 |
| Kurnool (E) .. | 349 | .. | 2,743 | 1,754 | 5 | 3 | .. | 1 | 5 | .. | 33 | 2 | .. | 4 |
| Cuddapah (E) .. | .. | .. | 2,487 | 1,378 | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 4 | .. | .. |
| Salem .. .. | 2 | .. | 2,298 | 1,286 | 1 | 56 | 1 | 47 | 16 | 1 | 135 | 7 | .. | 8 |
| Coimbatore .. .. | 37 | 18 | 137 | 116 | .. | 32 | 1 | 136 | 49 | 2 | 274 | .. | 3 | 2 |
| North Arcot .. .. | .. | .. | 2,899 | 2,467 | 16 | 58 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | 210 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Chittoor .. .. | 24 | 1 | 1,326 | 1,088 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37 | 8 | .. | 129 |
| Total .. | 796 | 14 | 13,398 | 10,248 | 69 | 169 | 2 | 186 | 71 | 7 | 746 | 23 | 7 | 415 |
| Guntur (E) .. | .. | 15 | 575 | 306 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 16 | .. | 69 | 9 | .. | .. |
| Nellore (E) .. .. | .. | 8 | 144 | 157 | .. | 7 | .. | 2 | 8 | .. | 25 | 7 | .. | .. |
| The Nilgiris (E) .. | 10 | .. | 2 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 13 | .. | 2 | 1 |
| South Kanara (E) .. | 47 | 1 | 160 | 132 | .. | 30 | 2 | 95 | 1 | .. | 67 | .. | .. | 12 |
| Malabar (E) .. | 93 | .. | 26 | 9 | .. | 18 | 2 | 16 | .. | 1 | 86 | .. | .. | 67 |
| Tanjore .. .. | 41 | 17 | 4 | 2 | .. | 9 | .. | 10 | 33 | 3 | 139 | .. | 26 | .. |
| Tiruchirappalli .. | 104 | 9 | 44 | 31 | .. | 1 | .. | 43 | .. | 3 | 89 | .. | 11 | 2 |
| Mathurai .. .. | .. | 5 | 32 | 23 | 2 | 1 | .. | 36 | 3 | 1 | 204 | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 298 | 55 | 987 | 668 | 2 | 72 | 4 | 202 | 61 | 10 | 642 | 16 | 39 | 82 |

| | Illicit transport of drugs. | Unlicensed sale of drugs. | Unlicensed possession of drugs. | Miscellaneous. | Attempting to render or rendering denatured spirit potable or possession of denatured spirit rendered potable. | Smuggling of opium. | Transport of opium. | Possession of opium. | Sale of opium. | Offences under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) | (25) | (26) |
| Anantapur (E) .. | .. | 6 | 89 | 876 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 3,344 |
| Bellary (E) .. | .. | 1 | 92 | 1,032 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 3,277 |
| Kurnool (E) .. | .. | .. | 89 | 1,119 | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | 6,120 |
| Cuddapah (E) .. | .. | .. | 136 | 795 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 5 | 4,740 |
| Salem .. .. | 1 | .. | 208 | 1,461 | 1 | .. | .. | 18 | .. | 1 | 5,548 |
| Coimbatore .. | 3 | 2 | 328 | 225 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 65 | 4 | 56 | 1,501 |
| North Arcot .. | .. | .. | 215 | 1,016 | 36 | .. | .. | 12 | 1 | 3 | 7,020 |
| Chittoor .. .. | .. | .. | 164 | 824 | .. | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. | 3,621 |
| Tota .. | 4 | 9 | 1,321 | 7,428 | 43 | 3 | 8 | 145 | 5 | 65 | 35,177 |
| Guntur (E) .. | .. | 1 | 93 | 174 | .. | 2 | .. | 11 | .. | 5 | 1,282 |
| Nellore (E) .. | .. | .. | 161 | 84 | .. | 1 | .. | 37 | 1 | 1 | 643 |
| The Nilgiris (E) .. | .. | 1 | 9 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55 |
| South Kanara (E) .. | .. | 2 | 22 | 104 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 681 |
| Malabar (E) .. | .. | .. | 88 | 511 | .. | 6 | .. | 25 | .. | 1 | 899 |
| Tanjore .. .. | 1 | 2 | 107 | 494 | .. | 4 | .. | 83 | 1 | 33 | 1,012 |
| Tiruchirappalli .. | .. | 1 | 88 | 935 | .. | .. | .. | 38 | 4 | 10 | 1,463 |
| Mathurai .. .. | 2 | 8 | 300 | 618 | .. | .. | 2 | 74 | 4 | 30 | 1,845 |
| Total .. | 3 | 15 | 868 | 2,982 | .. | 13 | 2 | 274 | 10 | 80 | 7,380 |

## CHAPTER XI.—AMELIORATION—(PROHIBITION).

96. Prohibition was introduced in the eight districts of Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary and Anantapur in October 1946. It was extended to eight more districts on the 1st of October 1947, viz., Guntur, Nellore, Mathurai, Tiruchirappalli, Tanjore, the Nilgiris, Malabar and South Kanara. The advent of prohibition was hailed with joy in all the districts and there was great jubiliation and enthusiasm on the part

of the people when it was introduced in the eight more districts in October 1947. Public meetings, processions, parties and other forms of rejoicings marked the celebration of the occasion. There was good-will and co-operation on the part of the people and if the enthusiasm which was displayed on the introduction of prohibition is an indication of the measure of support for this great social reform of far-reaching importance and it is kept up by sustained effort on the part of the public, there is, no doubt, that prohibition will be a success in our Province.

97. For the successful enforcement of prohibition which involves the changing of the habits of a large section of the people, ameliorative work is as important as the prevention of offences and the punishment of offenders under the Prohibition law. With a view to make the change over as easy as possible, Government have introduced various ameliorative measures alongside of the enforcement of prohibition by employing a special staff for the purpose. The importance of ameliorative work in the prohibition programme cannot be better stated than in the words of Mahatma Gandhi who in an article in the *Harijan* observed as follows:—

"We cannot eradicate the evil merely by passing laws. The addict will manage to satisfy his craving anyhow. Those carrying on the black trade will not readily give it up. Therefore the following steps will have to be taken simultaneously in order to make a success of the reform :—

(i) passing of the requisite law ;

(ii) educating public opinion ;

(iii) opening at the same place as grog shops, refreshment rooms settling harmless drinks and providing newspapers, games, etc. ; and

(iv) the income from the sale of intoxicants should be spent on cultivating public opinion in favour of prohibition."

In a recent message, on the occasion of the introduction of the Budget in the Madras Legislature, 1948, to the Hon'ble Minister for Finance, His Excellency Sri C. Rajagopalachariar observed as follows :—

"We should immediately devise effective measures for a widespread savings bank movement and for a programme of joy in rural and industrial areas to replace the undoubted physical consolidation that drink had hitherto been giving to the miserable. Without this, total prohibition would become a dead-sea-fruit however great the enterprise might have been."

98. *Staff.*—In order to undertake the necessary ameliorative work alongside the enforcement of prohibition, Government ordered the retention of the staff previously sanctioned for the old eight districts for one more year and sanctioned the employment of the following staff for a period of six months for the eight districts to which prohibition was extended from 1st October 1947 :—

Eight Special Development Officers in the grade of Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies one for each district.

Thirty Assistant Development Officers one for each Revenue division in all the districts except the Nilgiris.

Sixty-seven Rural Welfare Officers one for each taluk.

Thirty-two ballad singers one for each division.

Sixty-seven village guides one for each taluk.

Forty-six peons to work under the Special Development Officers and Assistant Development Officers in the eight districts.

Eight jeep drivers and eight stenographers to the Special Development Officers at one each.

Government also sanctioned the employment of the following additional staff to work in the Ameliorative branch of the Board's office :—

One senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies.
One upper division clerk.
One lower division clerk.
One typist.
Three peons.

Sri Rao Bahadur J. C. Ryan held the post of the Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition (Amelioration) and Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies till 17th July 1947 when he was appointed as Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Mohamad Munzoor Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Assistant Secretary, Board of Revenue (Excise), was in additional charge of the post of the Deputy Commissioner, Prohibition (Amelioration), till 25th August 1947. Sri Rao Sahib A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, assumed charge of the post of the Deputy Commissioner, Prohibition (Amelioration), and Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies on 26th August 1947 and continued to hold the post till the end of the year.

99. *Objects of ameliorative work.*—The objects of the ameliorative work undertaken in the prohibition districts chiefly are :—

(1) to provide substitutes for drink and counter-attractions to drink with a view to enable the ex-addicts to forget their former habits and thereby to check any tendencies to break the law ;

(2) to make use of this opportunity for promoting the moral, social and economic improvement of the people by organizing simultaneously with the introduction of prohibition a rural uplift drive on a district basis thereby aiming at the ultimate object of the introduction of prohibition ;

(3) provision of employment to ex-toddy tappers in co-operative schemes like jaggery societies, milk supply societies, cottage industries, land colonization, etc. ; and

(4) co-ordination of the benificent activities of all other departments of Government by—

(*a*) organization of rural uplift schools in which the officers of the various departments of Government participate and training of village workers, and

(*b*) joint visits by the officers of the various departments to villages which respond to rural uplift work.

100. *Progress during the year.*—The progress in the ameliorative work in the sixteen prohibition districts during the year is dealt with below :—

*Refreshment stalls.*—(*i*) (*a*) *Provision of substitutes for drink.*—To most of the drinkers the toddy shop or the arrack tavern is a place of resort in the evenings and a means of escape from the tedium of life after a day's hard toil. Lest the abrupt closure of these shops should deny the drinkers this means of escape, arrangements were made by the Government to provide substitute drinks to the addicts in or near the places where toddy shops existed prior to the introduction of prohibition. Government sanctioned the opening of 1,900 refreshment stalls and sanctioned a grant of Rs. 100 for each stall. The Government grant was supplemented by donations raised locally and as many as 1,659 stalls were opened in the eight new prohibition districts and run for about three months to provide ex-addicts with substitute drinks, like coffee, tea, buttermilk, panagams as well as

snacks. A statement showing the number of such stalls opened in each of the new eight prohibition districts and the expenditure incurred on them is furnished below—vide Appendix I. As was anticipated, in most of the districts private stalls have been coming into being at several of the centres where Government stalls functioned. The tea and coffee stalls put up by private agencies are increasing in number and they are popular among the ex-addicts. At the end of the year as many as 2,576 tea or coffee stalls are reported to have been run by private agencies. In Mathurai district, the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board supplied tea free on the day of the inauguration of prohibition on 1st October 1947. It has been running mobile tea vans in the district supplying tea and snacks at fair rates. It also opened a 'Tea Room' in Mathurai town where eats and tea are sold at resonable rates. This is growing popular. The Indian Tea Market Expansion Board was also running mobile tea vans in two other districts—North Arcot and Malabar—for sometime. It is prepared to open tea rooms on the model of the one in Mathurai in the prohibition districts if suitable buildings could be made available for the purpose.

(*b*) *Sweet juice beverage.*—During the year, Government sanctioned as an experimental measure, a scheme for the preservation of sweet juice and its use as beverage at two centres in the Salem district, one rural and the other urban. This experiment was continued under the supervision of the First Assistant of the Laboratory attached to the Board of Revenue. The two centres selected were Konganapuram (rural) and Edappadi (urban) and the scheme was introduced on 1st January 1948. The sweet palmyra juice was converted into beverage and given mostly to ex-addicts free of cost. After sometime a small price was charged for this drink. The scheme however was not successful at Konganapuram and it was therefore shifted to another place, viz., at Vellandivalasu. At Edappadi it was more successful in the initial stages but even here, later on, it was not quite a success. By that time, however, the tapping season was almost over and the scheme was finally closed at both the centres. The working of the scheme has not on the whole proved very effective.

(ii) *Counter-attractions to drink*—(*a*) *Recreation.*—The most popular games such as chedugudu, pilliar pandu, killi-thattu, tug-of-war and bhajanas and harikatha kalakshepams, street dramas, folk dances and dramas by professionals and amateurs were encouraged. Firkah, taluk and district tournaments were held and they were witnessed by hundreds and thousands of spectators. Apart from providing diversion to the ex-addicts, these games arouse enthusiasm and a spirit of competition in the villagers and improve their morale and prepare the ground for a general rural uplift drive. The Rural Welfare Officers assisted by the village guides organize rural recreation clubs at which various games to the villagers are arranged and popular interest created in these activities.

Government sanctioned 67 posts of Rural Welfare officers for the eight new prohibition districts bringing in all the total strength to 144. A third batch of Rural Welfare Officers were given training in the Young Mens' Christian Association College of Physical Education, Saidapet. 65 candidates were recruited and 58 joined the training course. They were given training for a period of three months commencing from 19th November 1947. Fifty-three completed the course satisfactorily and were posted to the districts in the month of February 1948. The course of training for the candidates included as in the past, training in rural games elementary instruction in rural uplift activities by the various officers of the

ation-building departments of Government. Government sanctioned a pecial grant of Rs. 2,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association College or the conduct of the course. The Chief Physical Instructor and the ssistant Physical Instructor also gave training to the Rural Welfare Officers ndergoing the course in the Young Men's Christian Association College f Physical Education at Saidapet. A statement showing the abstract of ork done by the Rural Welfare Officers during the year is appended—vide Appendix II. Even after the completion of the training 16 posts of Rural Welfare Officers out of 153 (inclusive of nine posts of Rural Welfare Officers in the selected firkas of non-prohibition districts) sanctioned could not be filled up. Suitable candidates were appointed as Rural Welfare Officers on a temporary basis in some of the vacancies. The posts of Chief Physical Instructor and Assistant Physical Instructor were continued during the period and they inspected the work of the Rural Welfare Officers and taught them new games which would be interesting to the villagers. The posts of Rural Recreation Officers and ballad singers in the nine selected firkas in the non-prohibition districts were abolished in March 1948, as a measure of economy.

(*b*) *Ballad singers.*—The other kinds of entertainment that serve as counter-attractions to drink are folk dances, kathaprasangams, harikathas, kalakshepams and village dramas. The ballad singers appointed at the rate of one for each revenue division arrange for these entertainments. They teach the people community songs and coach amateurs in street dramas. The ballad singers in the old prohibition districts are provided with musical instruments at a cost not exceeding Rs. 100 for each singer. To encourage community singing in villages, the ballad singers who organize them are given special rewards and Government sanctioned for this purpose a sum of Rs. 3,000 out of which a sum of Rs. 1,422 was disbursed as rewards to the ballad singers in deserving cases. A statement showing the work done by the ballad singers and other recreational staff during the year is furnished in Appendix III.

Dramas are becoming more and more popular in the villages as they provide amusements and attraction to the villagers. With a view to encourage local talent in preference to professionals from outside in the matter of providing entertainments to the villagers in the prohibition districts, Government sanctioned subsidies to the dramatic troupes composed of ex-addicts, ex-tappers and others at the rate of Rs. 25 ordinarily for a performance. During the year 20 dramatic troupes in the districts of Chittoor, Bellary and Anantapur were given subsidies to the extent of Rs. 7,650 for staging dramas in and around their villages to entertain the villagers. Similar troupes are being encouraged in the districts of Guntur, Nellore and Salem.

(*c*) *Propaganda vans.*—Government have provided each prohibition district with a propaganda van equipped with magic lantern, cinema outfit and public address system. These vans have also been provided with gramophone records and films and they are useful not only for propaganda but also for providing counter-attraction to drinkers. The van in the Tiruchirappalli district could not be put on the road during the year as it was under repairs. Films on the inauguration of prohibition in Coimbatore district in 1946 were brought out in Tamil and Telugu and ten copies are in circulation among the districts. One dozen films were received since the close of the year from the Information Films of India and they have been sent to the districts for circulation. Arrangements have also been made

since with the British Information Service (Madras Branch) for supplying films on loan to the prohibition districts. The Collectors are indenting on the British Information Services directly for the supply of these films. The Board has a 16 M.M. cine-projector and has purchased with the sanction of Government three films of 16 M.M.size, viz., Gandhiji's tour in South India, Gandhiji's tour in the Madras City and Bull Baiting in Mathurai district. These films are shown in the City and in the districts during the course of the tour of the Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition (Amelioration). Government sanctioned during the year the appointment of a photographer to work in the Amelioration Section. They also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,000 to purchase the necessary equipment for preparation of slides. The photographer was appointed on 29th July 1947. He takes snaps of important events connected with prohibition and sends them to the 'Madras Information' for publication. Necessary equipment for the preparation of slides has also been purchased. Two sets of 55 prohibition slides have since been prepared and they are in circulation in the prohibition districts. Government have also sanctioned the purchase of a magic lantern to be taken during the tours of the amelioration staff for the prohibition slides to be shown in the districts.

Government sanctioned during the year the recording of songs relating to prohibition over the gramaphone in Telugu and Kannada languages. The recording could not be done during the year as the ballad singer who was selected for the purpose resigned from service when the arrangements for recording were almost complete. Government have since permitted the recording of the prohibition songs in Tamil instead of Kanarese. The recording of the Telugu songs has since been completed and 200 records have been received from the Gramophone Company. They are being sent to the districts. The recording of Tamil songs will be completed soon. Six gramophone records in Hindi on communal disturbances in the Punjab since received from the Director of Information and Publicity, are also being circulated in the prohibition districts. The Collectors also purchase good records to be played over the gramophone in the propaganda vans.

(*d*) *Radios.*—The installation of community radio receiving sets is one other effective counter-attraction to drink. Government ordered the transfer of radio sets which belonged to the late Publicity department to the Prohibition department. The Radio Engineer was requested to instal 17 main and eight battery sets in 25 villages of the old eight prohibition districts. Similarly, steps were taken to instal radio sets in the new prohibition districts also. Local boards and private bodies were exhorted to instal radio sets. During the year 114 sets have been installed in 13 prohibition districts. In view of the rise in the cost of radio sets, they could not be purchased and installed in most of the villages.

(*e*) *Cinemas.*—Cinemas constitute an important counters-attraction to drink and cinema houses in the prohibition districts attract large crowds of people in the evening hours. At the end of the year there were 68 permanent and 205 touring cinemas in the prohibition districts. In some of the centres in Salem and Tiruchirappalli districts, a few ex-addicts were admitted free every day. Arrangements were made in Tiruchirappalli district for showing the film 'Rukmangatha' in the villages by Messrs. Vincent and Company, Tiruchirappalli, the expenditure for this purpose being met locally. A 16 M.M. projector was purchased in Tanjore as also a few films to be shown to the villagers.

*Parks and playgrounds.*—Parks fitted with radios are good centres of recreation to the public. The establishment of parks was therefore encouraged in the prohibition districts. During the year parks were opened in 36 centres in 11 prohibition districts.

(iii) *Promotion of thrift.*—It is universally recognized that the drink habit is widespread among the villagers and that those who drink spend such a large part of their wages on drink that they have less than the absolute minimum necessary for a healthy physical existence. Prohibition is but a means to an end which is the uplift of the villagers. No programme of amelioration in the prohibition scheme can be complete without a possible drive for the encouragement of small savings. The economic social and moral level of the masses has to be raised and this cannot be done unless their earning capacity is increased and all wasteful expenditure eliminated so that their earnings can well be utilized to their best advantage to promote their well-being. With this aim in view, simultaneously with the introduction of prohibition thrift campaign was launched through co-operative societies selected for running the scheme of savings. The societies supplied hundi boxes to the people who were willing to save. One thousand six hundred and seventy societies have been selected for this purpose during the year and they distributed 15,788 hundi boxes to the members and the total amount of savings effected up to the end of March 1948 is Rs. 2·84 lakhs as detailed in Appendix IV. Savings under the National Savings Scheme were also encouraged by the ameliorative staff in the prohibition districts and ex-addicts and others were investing their savings under this scheme as well.

(iv) *Promotion of gramasanghams.*—As the ultimate object of prohibition is to promote the well-being and happiness of the poorer classes, full use is made of the opportunities for organizing rural uplift work. Village Betterment Committees or gramasanghams have been formed by the ameliorative staff in the villages to promote rural uplift activities. Village officers and influential non-officials are connected with these committees The gramasanghams organize rural recreation activities to serve as counter-attraction to drink and also undertake village uplift activities like improvement of village sanitation and communications, settlement of factions, removal of illiteracy, opening of reading rooms, parks, installation of radios, promotion of thrift, introduction of better seeds and manure, encouragement of cattle breeding, poultry farming, fostering of cottage industries and subsidiary occupations for the benefit of the villagers. At the end of the year there were 9,946 gramasanghams in the 16 prohibition districts as indicated in Appendix V. Some of the gramasanghams have been functioning satisfactorily having regard to the conditions obtaining in the villages and the period for which they have been in existence. The gramasanghams have done particularly good work in the Coimbatore district. Government have recently recognized the gramasanghams as institutions to which library grants will be given. The amount of such grant is restricted to Rs. 100 in each case.

In the old prohibition districts, these sanghams have made some progress in rural welfare work. Settlement of disputes amicably has been attended to by the gramasanghams in Salem, Coimbatore, Kurnool and Chittoor districts. The gramasanghams in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Chittoor and Bellary have undertaken the construction of buildings for elementary schools to educate the villagers. Arrangements

have been made to repair and to sink wells in the districts of Coimbatore, Chittoor, North Arcot, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur by the gramasanghams. Distribution of free medicine and first-aid equipment has been arranged in the districts of Coimbatore, Chittoor and Bellary. Manure pits have been removed to the outskirts of the villages in the districts of Coimbatore, Kurnool, Chittoor and North Arcot. In order to improve cattle wealth, stud bulls have been maintained in the districts of Kurnool, Salem and Anantapur Street cleaning, opening of reading rooms, libraries and night schools are generally attended to by the gramasanghams in all the prohibition districts. In the new prohibition districts, gramasanghams are being formed gradually and they are undertaking various rural uplift activities in the villages.

It may be mentioned in this connexion that no financial assistance has so far been extended by Government to any of these gramasanghams and that, what they have done till now, has been out of local effort and local resources. Co-operative societies also are being encouraged to take up social and recreational activities by putting up buildings which will serve as godowns-cum-village halls. Proposals have been received from a few of the co-operative institutions for putting up of such community centres. In Gudimallur in North Arcot district the society has since commenced construction of the building. The putting up of such community centres in each village will go a long way to build up a more healthy social atmosphere in the villages.

(v) *Rural uplift schools.*—Rural uplift schools are conducted in select centres of the prohibition districts to train young men in the methods of promoting rural welfare and to acquaint themselves with the facilities afforded by the various Government departments for this purpose. About 50 lads with a bias for rural uplift work are trained for a month in these schools. In this connexion, Government have ordered that the absence of the teachers of aided elementary schools and district board schools, while undergoing training in these schools be treated as on duty. Government have sanctioned Rs. 1,000 towards expenditure for the conduct of each school and this includes stipends to the students at Rs. 12 each At these schools instructions on rural uplift are imparted by the officers of the various Government departments. The best of the students are appointed as whole-time village guides as part of the ameliorative staff. Thirty-three such schools as noted in Appendix VI have been conducted during the year, 20 in the old and 13 in the new prohibition districts. Altogether 1,388 students have been trained in these schools of whom 162 have been appointed as village guides during the year. To create local enthusiasm and carry on propaganda among the villagers, rural exhibitions and tournaments are organized towards the closing days of these schools. The Agricultural, the Veterinary (Animal Husbandry), the Industries, Co-operative, Public Health and other Development departments take active part in these exhibitions. During the year 79 exhibitions were held in the prohibition districts.

(vi) *Provision of alternative employment to the ex-toppers thrown out of work* —Consequent on the extension of prohibition to eight more districts during the year, about 58,100 ex-tappers as detailed below were thrown out of employment as against 21,000 tappers in the eight old prohibition districts.

| Districts. | Number of tappers. |
|---|---|
| Tiruchirappalli .. .. .. | 1,791 |
| Mathurai .. .. .. .. | 1,576 |
| South Kanara .. .. .. | 9,789 |
| Malabar .. .. .. .. | 28,489 |
| Guntur .. .. .. .. | 2,930 |
| Nellore .. .. .. .. | 2,465 |
| Tanjore .. .. .. .. | 11,060 |
| Nilgiris .. .. .. .. | Nil. |
| Total .. | 58,100 |

The question of unemployment among the tappers presented itself in somewhat a serious form in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara where the number of tappers was comparatively large. Among the old prohibition districts the problem was to some extent acute in Coimbatore district, where also the number of tappers was large. In the other districts the unemployment problem was only a temporary phase and from what the Collectors of the districts reported, it was found that the tappers were gradually adjusting themselves to the changed conditions. Most of them are reported to have been absorbed mainly in the agricultural labour. In order to solve the problem of unemployment among the tappers, various means of providing alternative work to them have been explored and suitable industries have been introduced in the districts for providing employment to them. Different types of co-operative societies, like jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies, milk-supply co-operative societies, land colonization co-operative societies, cottage industries societies for mat weaving, wool carpet making, palmyrah products making, cotton rope making, coir works, poultry farming, egg production, etc., cattle breeding co-operative societies, etc., have been formed in the districts to provide them with an alternative means of livelihood. The progress made by the above types of societies during the year under report is detailed below:—

(a) *Jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies.*—An effective method of providing alternative work to the ex-tappers is to organize them into co-operative societies for jaggery manufacture, an industry with which the tappers are already familiar and which they can easily undertake. Government had already permitted the tapping of palmyrah trees for sweet juice for jaggery manufacture on a co-operative basis in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, North Arcot and Chittoor. During the year Government have been pleased to permit the formation of palmyrah jaggery societies in all the new prohibition districts except the Nilgiris. At the end of the year, 341 palmyrah jaggery societies have been organized of which 310 societies have been started on work with a membership of 27,775.

In view of the acute problem of unemployment among ex-tappers in the districts of Malabar, South Kanara and Coimbatore, Government permitted the tapping of sweet juice from coconut trees in select centres in these three districts. Thirty societies—19 societies in Malabar and 11 societies in South Kanara—were formed exclusively for coconut jaggery manufacture with a membership of 3,586. In Coimbatore, however, as, palmyrah tapping is only seasonal and as the tappers are accustomed to coconut tree tapping also in order to provide continuous work to the members of these palmyrah jaggery societies, they were permitted to tap coconut trees also for jaggery manufacture.

In all, there were 340 societies for manufacture of jaggery, both palmyrah and coconut, with a membership of 31,351 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,71,213. Twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight licences have been issued by these societies for the tapping of sweet juice from the palmyrah trees. These societies have produced up to the end of the year 5·21 lakhs maunds of jaggery valued at Rs. 16·26 lakhs and sold 4·5 lakhs maunds of jaggery valued at Rs. 14·52 lakhs. A statement showing the progress made by these societies is appended—vide Appendix VII.

The question of permitting the tapping of date trees for jaggery manufacture in the districts of Anantapur, North Arcot and Chittoor was examined during the year. In Anantapur district one Mr. Hanumantha Rao of Doddaghatta conducted an experiment in the manufacture of jaggery from the sweet juice of date trees and it was found that the industry would be a paying one. As a result of this experiment Government have since permitted the tapping of date trees and the formation of co-operative societies for the manufacture of jaggery in the avove three districts, namely, Anantapur, North Arcot and Chittoor. The formation of societies in this regard is in progress.

(1) *Staff for supervision*.—For organizing and supervising the co-operative societies for jaggery manufacture in the prohibition districts Government have sanctioned free of cost a special staff of one Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies and one peon for every 15 societies in all the districts except Malabar and South Kanara for which districts the staff sanctioned was at the rate of one Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies and one peon for every six societies on account of the peculiar geographical condition of the villages in these two districts. In all, Government have so far sanctioned 33 Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies and 33 peons free of cost for the purpose.

Detailed instructions have been issued to the Collectors of the Prohibition districts in regard to the proper working of the jaggery societies indicating in detail, the duties and responsibilities of the Inspectors deputed for the supervision of these societies and the steps to be taken for the proper maintenance of accounts, sale of jaggery, distribution of sale-proceeds, etc., and the measure necessary for preventing abuse of the licences granted to the members of the societies for tapping of sweet juice.

With the formation of jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies in the Prohibition districts, the problem of unemployment among the ex-tappers has eased considerably.

(2) *Marketing of jaggery in prohibition districts*.—Marketing of jaggery is done either by the members individually or undertaken by the societies as agents of the members. The mode of marketing of jaggery produced by the members for the jaggery manufacturing societies, however, varies in each district. In Chittoor district, the jaggery society appointed marketing panchayatdars at select centres, whose function was to collect jaggery produced by the members within their jurisdiction, pool it at a fixed place once in a week and sell it in public auction. The sale-proceeds were distributed to the members concerned in proportion to the quantity of jaggery tendered by them after deducting a commission of 6 pies per rupee of the sale-proceeds. One half of the amount of the commission so collected was paid to the marketing panchayatdars and the other half was appropriated by the society towards its contingent charges.

In Coimbatore district, in most of the places the marketing of jaggery is done by the members themselves individually and it has been found difficult to persuade them to part with the jaggery except by way of outright sale. Sale on consignment basis is unacceptable to them. In Malabar and South Kanara, jaggery produced is tendered to the societies concerned which arrange for its sale. In Tiruchirapalli, the sale is done by the members individually. In Mathurai, however, an interesting experiment was carried on in the direction of collecting and marketing the jaggery produced by the various societies. It was arranged to pool the jaggery produced by the members of the various societies at a central place and sell it by public auction. The Dindigul Co-operative Sale Society in the district undertook to transport by lorry the jaggery produced by these societies, conduct the auction sale every week and pay the sale-proceeds to the societies concerned after deducting a commission of 2 annas per maund of jaggery sold. In addition to this, the sale society collects from the purchasers, a commission of 3 pies for every rupee worth of jaggery sold by it. The jaggery societies, in turn, disburse the sale-proceeds to the members after deducting a commission of 1 anna per maund of jaggery tendered by them to the society for sale. This system of sale of jaggery was found to secure a fair return to the ex-tappers for the jaggery produced by them and hence it was commended to the other districts for adoption. Collective marketing has since been tried in South Kanara district in one centre and the results are found to be encouraging.

*Joint production of jaggery.*—Manufacture of jaggery is done by the members individually. At the conference of the Special Development Officers held in December 1947, it was suggested that with a view to prevent abuse of the concession granted to the members, the sweet juice drawn by all the members of the society might be pooled at a central place and arrangements made for its conversion into jaggery. The tappers are, however, accustomed to manufacture jaggery in their own homes without much extra expenditure. In fact, the male members have very little to do with the production and sale of jaggery in most of the districts and it is difficult to persuade the womenfolk to see the advantages of joint production. The transport, collection and storage of juice at a central place would present some difficulties. It has, however, been since decided that pooling of juice and manufacture of jaggery at a central place may be tried during the next palmyrah season as an experiment, in one or two societies in each of the districts.

(*b*) *Milk-supply societies.*—Apart from societies for jaggery manufacture, milk-supply co-operative societies were also formed for the benefit of the ex-tappers. Ex-addicts were also admitted into these societies to better their economic conditions. In Ambur in North Arcot district six feeder milk-supply societies with a milk supply union at Ambur were formed. There were 336 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 5,331 in the feeder societies and 45 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,600 in the union at the end of the year. The value of milk produced and sold during the year by the feeder societies and union is as follows:—

| | Milk produced. | | Milk sold. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | M.M. | RS. | M.M. | RS. |
| Feeder societies .. .. | 16,670 | 13,180 | 16,670 | 14,221 |
| Union .. .. .. .. | 16,799 | 14,334 | 16,750 | 15,364 |

Government sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 100 to each of the six feeder societies for a period of six months and the free services of a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies to supervise and guide the working of the union and the feeder societies. The members of these societies are also sanctioned interest-free Government loans by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, for the purchase of milch animals.

Similar schemes have since been sanctioned for the districts of Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli. In Tanjore four feeder societies were formed on chiefly to provide employment to about 200 ex-tappers. In Tiruchirappalli also, the proposal is to form 16 milk supply societies to provide work to about 80 ex-tappers and 100 ex-addicts. Government have since sanctioned the free services of one Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies to each of the two districts as well as a subsidy of Rs. 100 to each of the four societies in Tanjore for six months for their running expenses. In Bellary district one milk-supply society was formed for the benefit of about 40 persons and Government have since sanctioned free of cost, the services of a Junior Inspector to develop the activities of this society.

(c) *Dairying activities in jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies.*—Manufacture of palmyrah jaggery being a seasonal one, it was suggested that the members of the palmyrah jaggery societies might undertake dairying as a subsidiary occupation. In Malabar, five jaggery societies have proposed to take the place of feeder societies with a milk supply union.

(d) *Cottage industries for the benefit of ex-tappers.*—Co-operative societies for cottage industries chiefly to provide employment to ex tappers have been organized in the districts and the following is the progress made in this direction:—

*Ayodyapatnam pile carpet weavers' co-operative society in Salem district.*—At Ayodyapatnam in Salem district a society for the manufacture of pile carpets was started. Government sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 5,000 and a loan of Rs. 5,000 for purchase of necessary machinery and implements and for the construction of a factory for carrying on the work. Government also sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 1,125 towards stipend for 15 trainees at the rate of Rs. 25 per head for a period of three months besides the free services of a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies for a period of one year. Fifteen candidates underwent training during the year and they have since completed the training. The society has completed the construction of the factory and the looms for the carpet weaving have been set up. There were 69 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 10,270. The value of goods produced in the year amounted to Rs. 759

(e) *Coir industry co-operative societies.*—It is proposed to form co-operative societies for the manufacture of coir goods one in each of the villages of Yengandiyur, Vadanapalle and Marudayur in Ponnani taluk in Malabar district and to subsidize these societies with Rs. 6,600 each towards purchase of raw materials, implements, etc The proposal is under the consideration of Government. A similar proposal for forming a society for coir industry at Ullal in South Kanara district is under examination.

The possibility of organizing a society for cotton rope making at Tanjore is under examination.

(f) *Khadi spinning and weaving societies.*—A proposal formulated by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the formation of co-operative societies for khadi spinning and weaving for the benefit of the ex-tappers in the old prohibition districts, namely, North Arcot, Chittoor, Salem, Coimba-

tore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur is under consideration of Government. It was proposed to sanction Rs. 15,000 to each of the district for the purpose.

(*g*) *Land colonization societies.*—It is proposed to settle the ex-tappers and others on lands wherever suitable blocks of lands fit for cultivation are available in the prohibition districts. Government have permitted the available lands in the four land colonization societies in Salem district to be made available to the ex-tappers. An extent of 798·46 acres of lands will thus be made available in the land colonization societies in Salem for ex-tappers and they will be settled on the lands after anti-malarial operations are carried out in the area.

Steps have also been since taken to settle ex-tappers in Wynaad land colonization area in Malabar district. A few ex-tappers have applied for admission.

Two tenants' co-operative societies with a membership of 40 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 400 have been formed in Guntur district for the benefit of ex-tappers.

(*h*) *Cattle breeding co-operative societies.*—Cattle breeding co-operative societies for the benefit of ex-tappers have been organized in the prohibition districts. One society has been formed at Manaparai in Tiruchirappalli district

(*i*) *Other types of societies started for the benefit of ex addicts and others.*—(1) Four societies for the manufacture of leather goods, one in Cuddapah, one in Tiruchirappalli and two in Guntur have been formed with a membership of 77 and a share capital of Rs. 78. Two societies, one in Cuddapah, viz., Rajampot Leather Workers' Co-operative Society and another at Tiruchirapalli, Manaparai Leather Workers' Co operative Society have been sanctioned. Government subsidize for the purchase of tools and for meeting working expenses. A similar proposal to start a society at Potladurthi in Cuddapah district with subsidy for purchasing necessary machinery and implements and for erecting a shed is under the consideration of the Government.

(2) A potters' society in the village of Potladurthi of Cuddapah district is proposed to be formed for the benefit of the ex-addicts.

(3) A society for cart makers at Bojzayyapalle in the Cuddapah district has been formed with 22 members and a share capital of Rs. 925. Government have since sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 2,100 for the working capital of the society and the free services of a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies for a period of one year to develop the activities of the society.

(4) A society for cane basket making at Vellore in North Arcot district has been started. There were 65 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,561. Government have since sanctioned the free services of a Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies for a period of one year to develop the activities of the society. The society has so far produced 25,000 baskets worth Rs. 5,815.

(5) A mat weavers' society at Mandaram in Cuddapah district has since been formed and seven other societies of the same type have been organized in Tanjore district.

(6) A society for brick makers at Nabikot in Cuddapah district, two societies for tape weavers in Guntur, two women cottage industries societies in Cuddapah and two in Bellary, three bell metal workers' societies, one in Guntur and two in Cuddapah, have since been formed.

(*j*) *Labour contract societies.*—A labour contract co-operative society has been formed in Bukkapatnam in Anantapur district for the benefit of

ex-tappers and it commenced work in December 1947. There are 63 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,400. The society has been given fishing right of the Bukkapatnam tank for Rs. 2,415. It expects to get a net profit of Rs. 1,600 in this transaction. It has also taken contracts of repairs to the Bukkapatnam canal for Rs. 4,450. It has completed earth work estimated at Rs. 1,500. It has undertaken the maintenance of one third-class road for Rs. 4,500 and to repair a well for Rs. 1,780. Another society of the type has since been registered at Yerrathimmaraju Thuruvu in the same district.

*Rural housing schemes.*—Select weavers' societies which have built up substantial reserves during the last few years have been encouraged to undertake housing scheme for their members. The idea is that the drink money saved from members might be invested in houses thereby relieving the congestion in the villages and providing them with decent houses to live in. Under the scheme, the societies will acquire suitable sites, construct the required number of houses and allot them to their members on the hire purchase system. The societies will utilize for this purpose the surplus funds at their disposal as well as the initial contribution made by the members and the balance of money required will be obtained by them as long-term loans from Government.

*Women and prohibition.*—As women are the greatest beneficiaries of prohibition steps have been taken to secure the assistance of women in the cause of prohibition. The ameliorative staff have been instructed to contact the various women organizations in the districts. With a view to carry on propaganda for the successful enforcement of prohibition and to educate the womenfolk of the ex-addicts in the villages and to train them in making their homes happy, Government have entrusted the work to the Indian Women Congress Civic Committee (now the Department of Women's Welfare) which has branches in many districts and have sanctioned a conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem to the branch leaders of this department. The branch leaders were permitted to go in the propaganda vans for purposes of propaganda among women. The propaganda vans were made use of by the branch leaders in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Tanjore and Kurnool during the year. The women organizations in the prohibition districts did propaganda work among women, explained the evils of drink at the meetings organized for the purpose, taught needle work, knitting, embroidery, etc., to the womenfolk. In North Arcot district Korai mat weaving was introduced among the Harijan omen at Amanur. The women organizations distributed hundi boxes to womenfolk in the villages and advised them to put by what little they can every month. They also entertained the women in cheries by organizing kummi, kolattam, folk dance, etc. One set of magic lantern slides called "Haridasi" was supplied to the Department of Women's Welfare and these are being shown in circulation in the villages by the branch leaders of the department in various districts.

101. *Conference of Special Development Officers.*—A conference of the Special Development officers in prohibition districts was held in December 1947 to review the ameliorative work in the prohibition districts and to chalk out a programme of work for the future. The conference was opened by the late Hon'ble Mr. Daniel Thomas, Minister for Prohibition. V. N. Kudva, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S., Commissioner of Excise and Prohibition, presided over the conference. Several outstanding subjects were discussed and necessary instructions were issued to the officers for the effective carrying out of the ameliorative work in the districts.

The scope of ameliorative work is vast and varied and it is necessary to correlate the activities of the several departments engaged in rural uplift work. One cannot also expect to get quick results. The introduction of prohibition has given a splendid opportunity to make a start in the right direction in schemes of rural uplift. The programme of prohibition is not intended to be a negative programme of mere enforcement of Prohibition Laws. Side by side with it, there is a positive programme for all-round village uplift. The ameliorative measures represent the constructive side of the programme. This work which involves bringing about a general change in the rural conditions is of a stupendous nature and calls for patient and sustained effort on the part of all concerned. While the record of work done so far is by no means discouraging much more remains to be done. And substantial results cannot be achieved without the public co-operation however much the officers engaged in the work may be jealous in the discharge of their duties. The success of the ameliorative measures will depend on the measure of co-operation from the public even more than any financial assistance from Government.

102. *Beneficial effects of prohibition.*—The reports from Collectors reveal that prohibition has been productive of immense good to the people particularly to the labouring and the poor classes and the ex-addicts. The various ameliorative measures introduced in the prohibition districts have had the desired effect of bringing about a distinct improvement in the general economic condition of the ex-addicts and their families. The women and children now lead a peaceful and happy life. Domestic quarrels and street brawls have become a thing of the past. The ex-addicts are able to save the money which they previously spent on drink and the savings are utilized for useful purposes such as discharge of prior debts, purchase of cattle and jewels and repairs and renewals of houses, etc. Their earnings have increased and they are better fed and better clothed. They look cheerful. Thus a decided improvement is discernible in the economic and social life of the ex-addicts, thanks to the introduction of Prohibition.

APPENDIX I.—*Statement showing the working of refreshment stalls.*

| Serial number and name of district. | Number of stalls opened with Government subsidy. | Total expenditure incurred on them. | Number of tea and coffee stalls opened by private bodies. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| | | RS. | |
| 1 Salem .. .. | .. | .. | 835 |
| 2 North Arcot .. | .. | .. | 404 |
| 3 Chittoor .. .. | .. | .. | 64 |
| 4 Coimbatore .. .. | .. | .. | 275 |
| 5 Cuddapah .. .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 Kurnool .. .. | .. | .. | 55 |
| 7 Anantapur .. .. | .. | .. | 312 |
| 8 Bellary .. .. .. | .. | .. | 79 |
| 9 Tanjore .. .. | 544 | 64,679 | Exact number not given. |
| 10 Tiruchirappalli. .. .. | 124 | 11,100 | 314 |
| 11 Mathurai .. .. | 57 | 5,904 | 69 |
| 12 Nigiris .. .. | 11 | 891 | Exact number not given. |
| 13 South Kanara .. .. | 246 | 70,873 | 100 |
| 14 Malabar .. .. | 382 | 50,421 | Exact number not given. |
| 15 Guntur .. .. | 121 | 13,309 | 69 |
| 16 Nellore .. .. | 174 | 21,024 | Exact number not given. |
| Total ... | 1,659 | 237,701 | 2,576 |

## APPENDIX II.—*Rural games and tournaments.*

| Serial number and name of district. | Number of tournaments conducted during the period. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Village tournament. | Firka. | Taluk. | Divisional. | District |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1 Salem .. | 251 | 55 | 9 | 1 | .. |
| 2 North Arcot .. | 1,263 | 55 | 11 | .. | 1 |
| 3 Chittoor .. | 986 | 77 | 11 | 4 | 1 |
| 4 Coimbatore .. | 1,542 | 103 | 10 | 1 | .. |
| 5 Cuddapah .. | 120 | 46 | 9 | 3 | 1 |
| 6 Kurnool .. | 272 | 42 | 31 | 1 | .. |
| 7 Anantapur .. | 68 | 13 | 6 | .. | .. |
| 8 Bellary .. | 968 | 27 | 6 | 1 | .. |
| 9 Tanjore .. | 354 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. |
| 10 Tiruchirappalli .. | 139 | 16 | 3 | 2 | .. |
| 11 Mathurai .. | 129 | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 Nilgiris .. | 49 | 11 | 8 | 1 | .. |
| 13 South Kanara .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 14 Malabar .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15 Guntur .. | 309 | 6 | 2 | .. | 2 |
| 16 Nellore .. | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 6,450 | 466 | 110 | 14 | 6 |

## APPENDIX III.—*Work done by ballad singers.*

| Serial number and name of district. | Number of Ballad Singers working in the district. | Number of villages visited by them. | Number of villages in which community songs were introduced. | Number of villages trained in community singing. | Amount of reward sanctioned. | Number of dramatic performances, folk dances, etc., arranged in presence of ameliorative work. | Number of villages in which harikatha kalakshepam, etc., were conducted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | RS. | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1 Salem .. | 5 | 716 | 432 | 2,381 | 250 | 150 | 500 |
| 2 North Arcot. | 5 | 590 | 416 | 3,409 | 480 | 281 | 1,337 |
| 3 Chittoor .. | 3 | 451 | 111 | 932 | 300 | 346 | 815 |
| 4 Coimbatore. | 5 | 714 | 173 | 1,361 | 100 | 1,339 | 891 |
| 5 Cuddapah .. | 3 | 501 | 100 | 1,000 | Nil. | 25 | 182 |
| 6 Kurnool .. | 4 | 396 | 86 | 131 | 60 | 320 | 396 |
| 7 Anantapur. | 3 | 458 | 114 | 991 | 145 | 264 | 456 |
| 8 Bellary .. | 3 | 123 | 123 | 1,000 | 87 | 312 | 51 |
| 9 Tanjore .. | 6 | 145 | 11 | Not furnished. | Nil. | 55 | 68 |
| 10 Tiruchirappalli. | 4 | 213 | 19 | 248 | Nil. | 27 | 134 |
| 11 Mathurai .. | 3 | 210 | 116 | 151 | Nil. | 75 | 354 |
| 12 Nilgris .. | 1 | 105 | 100 | 627 | Nil. | 51 | 286 |
| 13 South Kanara. | 3 | 103 | 31 | 18 | Nil. | 27 | 91 |
| 14 Malabar .. | 4 | 67 | 44 | 45 | Nil. | 5 | Nil. |
| 15 Guntur .. | 4 | 172 | 57 | 52 | Nil. | 27 | 151 |
| 16 Nellore .. | 4 | 190 | 170 | 2,123 | Nil. | 49 | 365 |
| Total .. | 60 | 5,154 | 2,103 | 14,469 | 1,422 | 3,353 | 6,077 |

## APPENDIX IV.—*Promotion of thrift.*

| Serial number and name of district. (1) | Number of societies selected for working the thrift scheme. (2) | Number of hundi boxes distributed to members of the societies. (3) | Total amount of thrift saving accumulated during the period. (4) Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Salem .. | 143 | 2,726 | 45,863 |
| 2 North Arcot .. | 119 | 1,921 | 16,448 |
| 3 Chittoor .. | 141 | 1,278 | 15,080 |
| 4 Coimbatore .. | 69 | 2,364 | 12,842 |
| 5 Cuddapah .. | 86 | 2,052 | 15,869 |
| 6 Kurnool .. | 51 | 1,221 | 30,055 |
| 7 Anantapur .. | 224 | 1,711 | 34,887 |
| 8 Bellary .. | 99 | 800 | 1,06,798 |
| 9 Tanjore .. | 107 | 29 | 1,750 |
| 10 Tiruchirappalli .. | 51 | 544 | 556 |
| 11 Mathurai .. | 53 | 405 | 580 |
| 12 Nilgiris .. | 55 | 935 | 1,355 |
| 13 South Kanara .. | 159 | 755 | 458 |
| 14 Malabar .. | 170 | 622 | 905 |
| 15 Guntur .. | 103 | 193 | 533 |
| 16 Nellore .. | 40 | 232 | 58 |
| Total .. | 1,670 | 15,788 | 2,84,037 |

## APPENDIX V.—*Rural uplift (grama sanghams).*

| Serial number and name of district. (1) | Number of Grama sangams organized during the year. (2) | Number of Grama Sangams at the end of the year. (3) | Number of firka associations. (4) | Number of taluk associations (5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Salem .. | 1,222 | 1,222 | 55 | 10 |
| 2 North Arcot .. | 605 | 1,675 | 54 | 11 |
| 3 Chittoor .. | 288 | 647 | 33 | 6 |
| 4 Coimbatore .. | 6 | 767 | 2 | 2 |
| 5 Cuddapah .. | 115 | 696 | 20 | 9 |
| 6 Kurnool .. | 68 | 704 | .. | .. |
| 7 Anantapur .. | 443 | 691 | 19 | 10 |
| 8 Bellary .. | 227 | 227 | .. | .. |
| 9 Tanjore .. | 1,001 | 1,001 | 8 | .. |
| 10 Tiruchirappalli .. | 592 | 592 | 21 | .. |
| 11 Mathurai .. | 584 | 584 | 30 | .. |
| 12 Nilgiris .. | 35 | 35 | 3 | .. |
| 13 South Kanara .. | 84 | 84 | .. | .. |
| 14 Malabar .. | 96 | 96 | .. | .. |
| 15 Guntur .. | 315 | 315 | 40 | 3 |
| 16 Nellore .. | 450 | 450 | 33 | 2 |
| Total .. | 6,131 | 9,946 | 310 | 53 |

## APPENDIX VI.—*Rural uplift schools.*

| Serial number and name of district. (1) | Number of rural uplift schools conducted during the year. (2) | Number of candidates trained in these schools. (3) | Number of successful students appointed as village guides. (4) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Salem .. | 3 | 131 | 8 |
| 2 North Arcot .. | 2 | 104 | 5 |
| 3 Chittoor .. | 2 | 46 | 9 |
| 4 Coimbatore .. | 4 | 198 | 10 |
| 5 Cuddapah .. | 2 | 100 | 9 |
| 6 Kurnool .. | 2 | 90 | 9 |
| 7 Anantapur .. | 2 | 90 | 6 |
| 8 Bellary .. | 3 | 133 | 9 |
| 9 Tanjore .. | 1 | 53 | 7 |
| 10 Tiruchirappalli .. | 2 | 49 | 9 |
| 11 Mathurai .. | 2 | 84 | 6 |
| 12 Nilgiris .. | 1 | 27 | 3 |
| 13 South Kanara .. | 2 | 78 | 2 |
| 14 Malabar .. | 1 | 43 | .. |
| 15 Guntur .. | 2 | 75 | 2 |
| 16 Nellore .. | 2 | 76 | 8 |
| Total .. | 33 | 1,388 | 102 |

APPENDIX VII.—*Statement showing the progress made by the jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies in Prohibition districts up to 31st March 1948.*

| Serial number and name of the district. | Number of societies organized. | | | Number of societies started. | | | Number of members. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Palmyrah. | Cocoanut. | Total. | Palmyrah. | Cocoanut. | Total. | Palmyrah. | Cocoanut. | Total. |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| 1 Salem | 83 | .. | 83 | 81 | .. | 81 | 5,402 | .. | 5,402 |
| 2 North Arcot | 28 | .. | 28 | 27 | .. | 27 | 1,188 | .. | 1,188 |
| 3 Coimbatore | 135 | .. | 135 | 109 | .. | 109 | 10,000 | .. | 10,000 |
| 4 Chittoor | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 128 | .. | 128 |
| 5 Tiruchirappalli | 38 | .. | 38 | 12 | .. | 12 | 1,243 | .. | 1,243 |
| 6 Tanjore | 13 | .. | 13 | 4 | .. | 4 | 104 | .. | 104 |
| 7 Mathurai | 8 | .. | 8 | 7 | .. | 7 | 328 | .. | 328 |
| 8 Nellore | 8 | .. | 8 | 3 | .. | 3 | 298 | .. | 298 |
| 9 Guntur | 3 | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | 3 | 89 | .. | 89 |
| 10 Malabar | 32 | 19 | 51 | 32 | 19 | 51 | 6,450 | 2,354 | 8,804 |
| 11 South Kanara | 32 | 12 | 44 | 31 | 11 | 42 | 2,545 | 1,232 | 3,777 |
| Total | 381 | 31 | 412 | 310 | 30 | 340 | 27,775 | 3,586 | 31,361 |

| Serial number and name of the district. | Paid up share capital. | Number of licences issued. | Jaggery produced. | | Jaggery sold. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |
| | RS. | | MDS. | RS. | MDS. | RS. |
| 1 Salem | 8,139 | 3,657 | 61,188 | 1,91,980 | 61,188 | 1,91,980 |
| 2 North Arcot | 1,206 | 576 | 2,834 | 5,322 | 1,164 | 2,037 |
| 3 Coimbatore | 76,783 | 11,491 | 239,964 | 7,34,895 | 217,838 | 7,15,696 |
| 4 Chittoor | 181 | 121 | 6,413 | 26,379 | 6,413 | 26,379 |
| 5 Tiruchirappalli | 12,430 | 1,243 | 59,504 | 1,78,512 | 49,720 | 1,49,160 |
| 6 Tanjore | 595 | 60 | 81 | 362 | 48 | 208 |
| 7 Mathurai | 1,655 | 281 | 4,216 | 16,864 | 2,526 | 10,104 |
| 8 Nellore | 317 | 141 | 20 | 60 | .. | .. |
| 9 Guntur | 382 | 85 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 Malabar | 48,545 | 8,049 | 128,329 | 3,84,127 | 92,680 | 2,61,836 |
| 11 South Kanara | 20,980 | 3,134 | 18,693 | 88,011 | 17,979 | 95,077 |
| Total | 1,71,213 | 28,828 | 521,242 | 16,26,512 | 449,556 | 14,52,477 |

## CHAPTER XII.—GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

103. There was an increase in the consumption of denatured spirits and bhang and a decrease in the consumption of arrack, toddy, wines, spirits, beer, opium and ganja. The decrease was mainly due to the introduction of Prohibition in 16 districts, to the closure of shops in the firkas selected for intensive rural development and to the closure of all abkari and opium shops in the five-mile belt area adjacent to Prohibition districts. The increase in the consumption of denatured spirits was due to its commercial value.

104. There was a decrease in the number of cases reported under illicit distillation and kindred offences 2,616 (3,475) under the Abkari Act, 1886. The number of cases was high in the Waltair subdivision. The total number of offences relating to foreign liquor, arrack and toddy was 13,814 and that relating to hemp drugs was 125.

105. Cashew arrack was not manufactured during the year under report. But the cashew arrack which was available at the beginning of the year was supplied to medical institutions.

106. *Experiments in partial Prohibition.*—The experiment of closure of arrack shops in toddy drinking areas continued to be in force in the Shiyali and Tiruturaipundi taluks of Tanjore district till 30th September 1947

when Prohibition was introduced in the district and Tiruvadanai and Paramakudi taluks of Ramnad district. The abkari and opium shops which were closed in the year 1946–47 for implementing the scheme of rural development in select firkas, were not reopened during the year. Further the shops in five mile belt area to Prohibition districts were also closed. The sale of liquor to the members of hill tribes in the Nilgiris district except on medical certificate continued to be prohibited during the year till 30th September 1947 when Prohibition was introduced in the district. The consumption in the district of various classes of liquor during the last five years is noted below :—

| Year. | Country spirits. P.G. | Wines. GALLONS. | Spirits. GALLONS. | Beer. GALLONS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1943–44 .. | 29,663 | 497 | 8,942 | 161,400 |
| 1944–45 .. | 28,780 | 734 | 16,638 | 169,604 |
| 1945–46 .. | 27,739 | 1,947 | 32,905 | 262,002 |
| 1946–47 .. | 25,620 | 2,302 | 22,238 | 130,330 |
| 1947–48 .. | 12,405 | 1,098 | 13,188 | 19,009 |

107. *Anjengo and Tangasseri villages.*—The administration of abkari and opium revenue in these enclave villages was leased to the Travancore Government during this year also.

108. *Temperance societies.*—There were no temperance societies of importance nor was there any picketing of shops or intimidation of persons frequenting shops.

109. *Advisory Committees and Licensing Boards.*—The number of meetings of the Excise Licensing Boards and Excise Advisory Committees which had to be adjourned for want of quorum was 2 and 6, respectively. The recommendations of these were given effect to in all cases.

110. *Closure during fairs and festivals.*—During fairs and festivals or on market days, when danger to the public peace was anticipated, the abkari shops were closed. Restrictions on the hours of sales were enforced in the shops in the vicinity of mills or in the industrial areas. The closure of shops on such occasions had no adverse effect on rentals.

111. The following features are worthy of mention :—

(i) The extension of Prohibition to eight more districts, with effect from 1st October 1947 and the consequent closure of all abkari and opium shops there.

(ii) Creation of a five mile shopless belt area around Prohibition areas and restricting the marking of trees in that area.

(iii) Issue price of opium was raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 175 per seer.

(iv) The duty on ganja was raised from Rs. 55 to Rs. 65 and that on bhang was raised from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30.

(v) The duty on arrack in the Agency tracts was slightly enhanced.

(vi) The reduction in the number of subdivisions from five to three.

(vii) The change in the system of issuing arrack to shop-keepers through the medium of a distributor.

(viii) The merger of Banganapalle and Pudukkottai States with this Province and the taking over of the Excise administration of these areas by this department.

(ix) Closure of all abkari and opium shops on days of National importance such as Independence Day and Mahatma Gandhi's immersion ceremony day.

(x) Discontinuance of cultivation of ganja and manufacture of cashew arrack.

## IMPERIAL RETURN No. I.—Revenue, 1947-48.

| Name of district. | Country spirits. | | | | | | | | Country fermented liquors. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Duty on distillery spirits. | Licence fees for sale of distillery spirits. | Total receipts from distillery spirits. | Receipts from outstill and other systems. | Total receipts from country spirits. | Tari tree-tax receipts. | Other receipts from tari (licence fees, etc.). | Total receipts from fermented liquors other than malt liquors. |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (10) |
| | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. |
| 1 Vizagapatam .. .. | 17,32,719 0 0 | 61,80,847 0 0 | 79,13,566 0 0 | 1,28,593 0 0 | 80,42,159 0 0 | 9,10,173 0 0 | 4,01,360 0 0 | 13,11,533 0 0 |
| 2 East Godavari .. .. | 14,47,673 0 0 | 38,04,746 0 0 | 52,52,419 0 0 | 4,50,876 0 0 | 57,03,295 0 0 | 11,86,841 0 0 | 8,78,091 0 0 | 20,64,932 0 0 |
| *Yanam* .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 West Godavari .. .. | 11,26,934 0 0 | 22,43,806 0 0 | 33,70,740 0 0 | .. | 33,70,740 0 0 | 10,37,126 0 0 | 10,12,673 0 0 | 20,49,799 0 0 |
| 4 Krishna .. .. | 18,36,130 0 0 | 26,12,092 0 0 | 44,48,222 0 0 | .. | 44,48,222 0 0 | 11,06,678 0 0 | 7,74,918 0 0 | 18,81,596 0 0 |
| 5 Guntur .. .. | 6,36,509 0 0 | 19,22,872 0 0 | 25,59,381 0 0 | .. | 25,59,381 0 0 | 2,09,715 0 0 | 3,71,630 0 0 | 5,72,345 0 0 |
| 6 Nellore .. .. | 1,58,851 0 0 | 4,26,136 0 0 | 5,84,987 0 0 | .. | 5,84,987 0 0 | 2,39,264 0 0 | 3,87,417 0 0 | 6,26,681 0 0 |
| 7 Cuddapah .. .. | .. | 1,410 0 0 | 1,410 0 0 | .. | 1,410 0 0 | 310 0 0 | 131 0 0 | 441 0 0 |
| 8 Anantapur .. .. | .. | 58 0 0 | 58 0 0 | .. | 58 0 0 | 14 0 0 | 1,149 0 0 | 1,163 0 0 |
| 9 Bellary .. .. | .. | 258 0 0 | 258 0 0 | .. | 258 0 0 | 475 0 0 | 9,691 0 0 | 10,166 0 0 |
| *Sandur* .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 Kurnool .. .. | 9 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 15 0 0 | .. | 15 0 0 | .. | 30 0 0 | 30 0 0 |
| 11 Madras .. .. | 27,11,671 0 0 | 47,04,579 0 0 | 74,16,250 0 0 | .. | 74,16,250 0 0 | 18,56,169 0 0 | 23,18,651 0 0 | 41,74,820 0 0 |
| *Mysore* .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Travancore* .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Cochin* .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Coorg* .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 Chingleput .. .. | 10,11,956 0 0 | 22,97,099 0 0 | 33,09,055 0 0 | .. | 33,09,055 0 0 | 18,41,949 0 0 | 27,95,855 0 0 | 46,37,804 0 0 |
| 13 Chittoor .. .. | .. | 8,445 0 0 | 8,445 0 0 | .. | 8,445 0 0 | 180 0 0 | 330 0 0 | 510 0 0 |
| 14 North Arcot .. .. | 10 0 0 | 243 0 0 | 253 0 0 | .. | 253 0 0 | 1,286 0 0 | .. | 1,286 0 0 |
| 15 South Arcot .. .. | 20,41,799 0 0 | 27,94,546 0 0 | 48,36,345 0 0 | .. | 48,36,345 0 0 | 9,84,152 0 0 | 17,28,622 0 0 | 27,12,774 0 0 |
| *Pondicherry* .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 16 Tanjore .. .. | 3,48,735 0 0 | 4,24,943 0 0 | 7,73,678 0 0 | .. | 7,73,678 0 0 | 10,09,286 0 0 | 16,07,618 0 0 | 26,16,904 0 0 |
| *Karaikal* .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 17 Tiruchirappalli .. .. | 3,01,070 0 0 | 13,37,408 0 0 | 16,38,478 0 0 | .. | 16,38,478 0 0 | 3,58,076 0 0 | 19,85,582 0 0 | 23,43,658 0 0 |
| *Pudukkottai* .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 18 Madurai .. .. | 5,25,915 0 0 | 7,16,011 0 0 | 12,41,926 0 0 | .. | 12,41,926 0 0 | 1,95,668 0 0 | 13,50,225 0 0 | 15,45,893 0 0 |
| 19 Ramnad .. .. | 1,49,819 0 0 | 12,62,565 0 0 | 14,12,384 0 0 | .. | 14,12,384 0 0 | 6,63,011 0 0 | 14,27,400 0 0 | 20,90,411 0 0 |
| 20 Tirunelveli .. .. | 6,18,364 0 0 | 36,65,335 0 0 | 42,83,699 0 0 | .. | 42,83,699 0 0 | 7,85,754 0 0 | 17,90,649 0 0 | 25,74,403 0 0 |
| 21 Coimbatore .. .. | .. | 37,200 0 0 | 37,200 0 0 | .. | 37,200 0 0 | .. | 20,968 0 0 | 20,968 0 0 |
| 22 The Nilgiris .. .. | 1,38,258 0 0 | 3,95,993 0 0 | 5,34,251 0 0 | .. | 5,34,251 0 0 | 228 0 0 | .. | 228 0 0 |
| 23 Salem .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 71 0 0 | 1,93,288 0 0 | 1,93,359 0 0 |
| 24 South Kanara .. .. | 4,74,278 0 0 | 8,11,547 0 0 | 12,85,825 0 0 | .. | 12,85,825 0 0 | 1,65,730 0 0 | 8,82,760 0 0 | 10,48,505 0 0 |
| 25 Malabar .. .. | 1,41,560 0 0 | 14,01,058 0 0 | 15,42,618 0 0 | .. | 15,42,618 0 0 | 2,95,758 0 0 | 17,68,385 0 0 | 20,64,123 0 0 |
| *Mahe* .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total for 1947-48 .. | 1,54,02,260 0 0 | 3,70,49,212 0 0 | 5,24,51,472 0 0 | 5,78,469 0 0 | 5,30,30,941 0 0 | 1,28,36,900 0 0 | 2,17,07,432 0 0 | 3,45,44,332 0 0 |
| Total for 1946-47 .. | 2,63,91,683 0 0 | 3,64,48,407 0 0 | 6,28,40,090 0 0 | 4,85,341 0 0 | 6,33,25,431 0 0 | 2,25,70,688 0 0 | 4,21,37,097 0 0 | 6,47,07,785 0 0 |

| | Malt liquors. | | | Wines and spirits (foreign liquors other than beer, medicated wines and commercial spirits). | | | Duties on medicinal alcohol, opium, etc. and toilet preparations containing. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Duty on beer manufactured in India. | Licence fees for sale of beer manufactured in India or elsewhere. | Total receipts from beer. | Duty on wines and spirits manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquors. | Licence fees for the sale of foreign liquors generally whether imported or manufactured in India. | Total of columns (14) and (15). | Total of columns (6), (10), (13) and (16). | Duty on spirits used in the manufacture of medicines and on rectified spirits and absolute alcohol used for medicinal purposes. |
| | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) |
| | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| 1 Vizagapatam | 463 0 0 | 2,178 0 0 | 2,641 0 0 | 1,31,764 0 0 | 1,10,156 0 0 | 2,41,920 0 0 | 95,98,253 0 0 | 6,700 0 0 |
| 2 East Godavari | 10 0 0 | 500 0 0 | 510 0 0 | 2,43,894 0 0 | 38,398 0 0 | 2,82,292 0 0 | 80,51,029 0 0 | 420 0 0 |
| *Yanam* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 West Godavari | 1 0 0 | 296 0 0 | 297 0 0 | 386 0 0 | 15,529 0 0 | 15,915 0 0 | 54,30,751 0 0 | .. |
| 4 Krishna | .. | 344 0 0 | 344 0 0 | 93,325 0 0 | 49,519 0 0 | 1,42,844 0 0 | 64,73,006 0 0 | 11,008 0 0 |
| 5 Guntur | 170 0 0 | 402 0 0 | 681 0 0 | 61 0 0 | 8,422 0 0 | 8,483 0 0 | 81,40,790 0 0 | 279 0 0 |
| 6 Nellore | .. | 76 0 0 | 76 0 0 | 366 0 0 | 8,453 0 0 | 8,819 0 0 | 12,20,563 0 0 | .. |
| 7 Cuddapah | .. | .. | .. | .. | 280 0 0 | 280 0 0 | 2,131 0 0 | .. |
| 8 Anantapur | .. | .. | .. | .. | 115 0 0 | 115 0 0 | 1,336 0 0 | .. |
| 9 Bellary | .. | .. | .. | 16 0 0 | 403 0 0 | 419 0 0 | 10,343 0 0 | .. |
| *Sandur* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 Kurnool | .. | 43 0 0 | 43 0 0 | 8 0 0 | 77 0 0 | 85 0 0 | 173 0 0 | 25 0 0 |
| 11 Madras | 1,29,928 0 0 | 75,683 0 0 | 2,07,611 0 0 | 8,65,037 0 0 | 14,18,786 0 0 | 22,83,823 0 0 | 1,40,80,504 0 0 | 3,48,287 0 0 |
| *Mysore* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Travancore* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Cochin* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Coorg* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 Chingleput | .. | 59,098 0 0 | 59,098 0 0 | .. | 1,80,346 0 0 | 1,80,346 0 0 | 81,86,303 0 0 | .. |
| 13 Chittoor | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,076 0 0 | 2,076 0 0 | 11,031 0 0 | .. |
| 14 North Arcot | .. | 61 0 0 | 61 0 0 | .. | 2,438 0 0 | 2,438 0 0 | 4,038 0 0 | 45 0 0 |
| 15 South Arcot | 18 0 0 | 23,452 0 0 | 23,470 0 0 | 19,20,148 0 0 | 28,433 0 0 | 19,48,901 0 0 | 95,21,490 0 0 | .. |
| *Pondicherry* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 16 Tanjore | .. | 11,118 0 0 | 11,118 0 0 | 1,176 0 0 | 21,412 0 0 | 22,588 0 0 | 34,24,288 0 0 | 282 0 0 |
| *Karaikal* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 17 Tiruchirappalli | .. | 87,086 0 0 | 87,086 0 0 | .. | 18,099 0 0 | 18,099 0 0 | 40,87,321 0 0 | .. |
| *Pudukkottai* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 18 Madurai | 171 0 0 | 87,334 0 0 | 87,505 0 0 | 1,709 0 0 | 21,815 0 0 | 23,614 0 0 | 28,98,938 0 0 | 20 0 0 |
| 19 Ramnad | 1,006 0 0 | 7,300 0 0 | 8,306 0 0 | 512 0 0 | 9,083 0 0 | 9,595 0 0 | 35,20,606 0 0 | .. |
| 20 Tirunelveli | 290 0 0 | 2,276 0 0 | 2,566 0 0 | 739 0 0 | 21,341 0 0 | 22,130 0 0 | 68,82,703 0 0 | 6,000 0 0 |
| 21 Coimbatore | .. | 10,974 0 0 | 10,974 0 0 | .. | 17,518 0 0 | 17,518 0 0 | 86,669 0 0 | .. |
| 22 The Nilgiris | 1,54,771 0 0 | 1,95,926 0 0 | 3,50,697 0 0 | 6,593 0 0 | 66,598 0 0 | 73,191 0 0 | 9,58,367 0 0 | .. |
| 23 Salem | .. | .. | .. | 100 0 0 | 476 0 0 | 576 0 0 | 1,93,935 0 0 | .. |
| 24 South Kanara | .. | 9,795 0 0 | 9,795 0 0 | 1,336 0 0 | 11,468 0 0 | 12,804 0 0 | 23,56,929 0 0 | 3,917 0 0 |
| 25 Malabar | 23 0 0 | 3,810 0 0 | 3,833 0 0 | 5,228 0 0 | 73,029 0 0 | 78,257 0 0 | 36,88,831 0 0 | .. |
| *Mahe* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total for 1947-48 | 2,86,869 0 0 | 5,77,753 0 0 | 8,64,612 0 0 | 32,72,858 0 0 | 21,24,270 0 0 | 53,97,128 0 0 | 9,38,37,013 0 0 | 3,76,978 0 0 |
| Total for 1946-47 | 4,10,453 0 0 | 14,55,170 0 0 | 18,65,623 0 0 | 30,08,395 0 0 | 19,58,999 0 0 | 49,67,394 0 0 | 13,48,66,233 0 0 | 2,61,173 0 9 |

## IMPERIAL RETURN No. I.—Revenue, 1947-48—*cont.*

| Name of district. | Duties on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, opium, etc.—*cont.* | | Receipts from commercial spirits including denatured spirits and medicated wines. | | | | | Opium. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Duty on spirits used for other commercial, scientific and industrial purposes. | Total of columns (18) and (19). | Licence fees for medicated wines. | Licence fees for commercial spirits. | Permit fees on denatured spirits. | Vend fees on denatured spirits. | Total of columns (20) to (21) (*b*). | Sale-proceeds of excise opium. | |
| | | | | | | | | Cost price. | Duty. |
| | (19) | (19) (*a*) | (20) | (21) | (21) (*a*) | (21) (*b*) | (22) | (23) | (24) |
| | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| 1 Vizagapatam | 14 0 0 | 6,714 0 0 | 87 0 0 | 140 0 0 | | 3,673 0 0 | 3,900 0 0 | 1,37,758 0 0 | 5,00,634 0 0 |
| 2 East Godavari | | 420 0 0 | 105 0 0 | 15 0 0 | | 3,856 0 0 | 3,856 0 0 | 1,17,416 0 0 | 4,36,367 0 0 |
| *Yanam* | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 West Godavari | | | 25 0 0 | 15 0 0 | | 2,158 0 0 | 2,198 0 0 | 52,240 0 0 | 1,95,823 0 0 |
| 4 Krishna | 1,468 0 0 | 12,471 0 0 | 50 0 0 | 35 0 0 | | 5,344 0 0 | 5,429 0 0 | 16,075 0 0 | 59,875 0 0 |
| 5 Guntur | 22 0 0 | 301 0 0 | 125 0 0 | 5 0 0 | | 6,309 0 0 | 6,439 0 0 | 48,101 0 0 | 1,83,318 0 0 |
| 6 Nellore | | | 35 0 0 | | | 592 0 0 | 627 0 0 | 17,483 0 0 | 60,007 0 0 |
| 7 Cuddapah | | | 25 0 0 | | | 239 0 0 | 264 0 0 | 5,892 0 0 | 22,056 0 0 |
| 8 Anantapur | | | 2 0 0 | 93 0 0 | | 513 0 0 | 608 0 0 | 2,047 0 0 | 7,859 0 0 |
| 9 Bellary | 8 0 0 | | 562 0 0 | 414 0 0 | | 648 0 0 | 1,424 0 0 | 1,228 0 0 | 4,662 0 0 |
| *Sandur* | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 Kurnool | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 Madras | | 25 0 0 | 47 0 0 | 81 0 0 | | 231 0 0 | 359 0 0 | 4,022 0 0 | 11,786 0 0 |
| *Mysore* | 2,245 0 0 | 3,50,532 0 0 | 216 0 0 | 179 0 0 | | 25,817 0 0 | 26,212 0 0 | 1,20,048 0 0 | 91,610 0 0 |
| *Travancore* | | | | | | | | | |
| *Cochin* | | | | | | | | | |
| *Coorg* | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 Chingleput | 7,502 0 0 | 7,502 0 0 | | | | 1,840 0 0 | 1,840 0 0 | 3,812 0 0 | 9,040 0 0 |
| 13 Chittoor | | | | | | 608 0 0 | 608 0 0 | 4,965 0 0 | 17,422 0 0 |
| 14 North Arcot | 2,149 0 0 | 2,194 0 0 | 55 0 0 | 97 0 0 | | 5,985 0 0 | 6,137 0 0 | 15,797 0 0 | 22,928 0 0 |
| 15 South Arcot | | | 96 0 0 | 261 0 0 | | 4,105 0 0 | 4,464 0 0 | 10,015 0 0 | 36,798 0 0 |
| *Pondicherry* | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 Tanjore | 148 0 0 | 430 0 0 | 476 0 0 | 766 0 0 | | 3,789 0 0 | 5,031 0 0 | 25,865 0 0 | 96,432 0 0 |
| *Karaikal* | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 Tiruchirappalli | 195 0 0 | 195 0 0 | | | | 1,342 0 0 | 1,342 0 0 | 18,495 0 0 | 35,195 0 0 |
| *Pudukkottai* | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 Madhurai | | 20 0 0 | 336 0 0 | 4,927 0 0 | | 2,818 0 0 | 8,081 0 0 | 26,798 0 0 | 34,291 0 0 |
| 19 Ramnad | | | 274 0 0 | 136 0 0 | | 12,670 0 0 | 13,080 0 0 | 24,836 0 0 | 84,729 0 0 |
| 20 Tirunelveli | 13 0 0 | 6,013 0 0 | 3,195 0 0 | 1,693 0 0 | | 8,611 0 0 | 8,499 0 0 | 15,048 0 0 | 60,205 0 0 |
| 21 Coimbatore | | | 21 0 0 | | | 2,099 0 0 | 2,120 0 0 | 10,776 0 0 | 38,082 0 0 |
| 22 The Nilgiris | | | 15 0 0 | 23 0 0 | | 679 0 0 | 717 0 0 | 13,096 0 0 | 42,397 0 0 |
| 23 Salem | | | 184 0 0 | 326 0 0 | | 218 0 0 | 728 0 0 | 12,060 0 0 | 45,414 0 0 |
| 24 South Kanara | 3,917 0 0 | | | | | 2,531 0 0 | 2,531 0 0 | 1,549 0 0 | 9,810 0 0 |
| 25 Malabar | | | 28 0 0 | 15 0 0 | | 3,462 0 0 | 3,505 0 0 | 33,204 0 0 | 47,786 0 0 |
| *Mahe* | | | | | | | | | |
| Total for 1947-48 | 13,666 0 0 | 3,90,844 0 0 | 5,759 0 0 | 9,223 0 0 | | 95,017 0 0 | 1,09,999 0 0 | 7,33,641 0 0 | 20,54,416 0 0 |
| Total for 1946-47 | 1,34,976 0 0 | 3,96,149 0 0 | 16,794 0 0 | 16,534 0 0 | | 69,177 0 0 | 1,02,505 0 0 | 7,98,553 0 0 | 22,75,538 0 0 |

| | Opium—*cont.* | | Hemp drugs. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Sale-proceeds. | | | | Licence fees (wholesale and retail) from | | | |
| | Licence fees for the sale of opium (wholesale and retail). | Total receipts from opium. | Duty on ganja. | | Duty on bhang. | | Ganja. | | Bhang. | | Medicinal preparations of hemp drugs (druggists' permits). | Total receipts from hemp drugs. | Licence fees for the sale of cocaine and its allied drugs. |
| | (26) | (28) | (30) | | (34) | | (35) | | (37) | | (38) | (40) | (41) |
| | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. | A. P. | RS. | A. P. | RS. | A. P. | RS. | A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | |
| 1 Vizagapatam | 14,19,503 0 0 | 20,57,985 0 0 | 1,66,270 | 0 0 | 17,170 | 0 0 | 2,06,021 | 0 0 | | | 46 0 0 | 3,89,507 0 0 | .. |
| 2 East Godavari | 17,46,210 0 0 | 22,99,993 0 0 | 64,057 | 0 0 | 1,90 | 0 0 | 79,586 | 0 0 | | | .. | 1,43,733 0 0 | .. |
| *Yanam* | .. .. | .. | .. | | .. | | .. | | | | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 West Godavari | 7,05,051 0 0 | 9,53,114 0 0 | 56,810 | 0 0 | 0 | | 65,420 | 0 0 | | | 10 0 0 | 1,22,290 0 0 | .. |
| 4 Krishna | 1,93,021 0 0 | 2,68,971 0 0 | 45,728 | 0 0 | .. | | 68,529 | 0 0 | | | 20 0 0 | 1,14,277 0 0 | .. |
| 5 Guntur | 2,28,858 0 0 | 4,09,777 0 0 | 50,430 | 0 0 | .. | | 83,446 | 0 0 | | | .. | 1,33,875 0 0 | .. |
| 6 Nellore | 80,559 0 0 | 1,58,040 0 0 | 30,446 | 0 0 | .. | | 73,657 | 0 0 | | | 25 0 0 | 1,04,128 0 0 | .. |
| 7 Cuddapah | .. .. | 27,948 0 0 | .. | | .. | | .. | | | | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 Anantapur | .. .. | 9,906 0 0 | 20 | 0 0 | .. | | .. | | | | 30 0 0 | 50 0 0 | .. |
| 9 Bellary | .. .. | 5,885 0 0 | 309 | 0 0 | .. | | 1,320 | 0 0 | | | 45 0 0 | 1,674 0 0 | .. |
| *Sandur* | .. .. | .. | .. | | .. | | .. | | | | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 Kurnool | .. .. | 15,808 0 0 | 9,030 | 0 0 | .. | | .. | | | | .. | 9,030 0 0 | .. |
| 11 Madras | 2,30,521 0 0 | 4,51,179 0 0 | 2,02,450 | 0 0 | 3,245 | 0 0 | 3,80,311 | 0 0 | | | .. | 5,86,006 0 0 | .. |
| *Mysore* | .. .. | .. | .. | | .. | | .. | | | | .. | .. | .. |
| *Travancore* | .. .. | .. | .. | | .. | | .. | | | | .. | .. | .. |
| *Cochin* | .. .. | .. | .. | | .. | | .. | | | | .. | .. | .. |
| *Coorg* | .. .. | .. | .. | | .. | | .. | | | | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 Chingleput | 31,385 0 0 | 44,267 0 0 | 33,638 | 0 0 | 90 | 0 0 | 91,342 | 0 0 | | | 20 0 0 | 1,25,090 0 0 | .. |
| 13 Chittoor | .. .. | 22,387 0 0 | .. | | 0 0 | | .. | | | | 13 0 0 | 13 0 0 | .. |
| 14 North Arcot | .. .. | 38,725 0 0 | .. | | .. | | .. | | | | .. | 2,14,577 0 0 | .. |
| 15 South Arcot | 86,252 0 0 | 1,83,065 0 0 | 53,360 | 0 0 | 10,827 | 0 0 | 1,50,330 | 0 0 | | | .. | 1,59,076 0 0 | .. |
| *Pondicherry* | .. .. | .. | .. | | .. | | .. | | | | .. | .. | .. |
| 16 Tanjore | 1,67,817 0 0 | 2,90,114 0 0 | 43,329 | 0 0 | 53,390 | 0 0 | 62,857 | 0 0 | | | .. | 1,23,976 0 0 | .. |
| *Karaikal* | .. .. | .. | .. | | .. | | .. | | | | .. | .. | .. |
| 17 Tiruchirapalli | 53,780 0 0 | 97,400 0 0 | 26,621 | 0 0 | 19,590 | 0 0 | 27,765 | 0 0 | | | .. | 2,11,088 0 0 | .. |
| *Pudukkottai* | .. .. | .. | .. | | .. | | .. | | | | .. | 2,84,285 0 0 | .. |
| 18 Madhurai | 61,207 0 0 | 1,22,296 0 0 | 60,517 | 0 0 | 24,085 | 0 0 | 1,26,536 | 0 0 | | | .. | 2,80,821 0 0 | .. |
| 19 Ramnad | 80,020 0 0 | 1,30,585 0 0 | 88,022 | 0 0 | 27,960 | 0 0 | 1,68,303 | 0 0 | | | .. | 4 0 0 | .. |
| 20 Tirunelveli | 2,02,365 0 0 | 2,77,618 0 0 | 81,994 | 0 0 | 17,010 | 0 0 | 1,81,217 | 0 0 | | | .. | 11,813 0 0 | .. |
| 21 Coimbatore | .. .. | 48,858 0 0 | 4 | 0 0 | .. | | .. | | | | .. | 675 0 0 | .. |
| 22 The Nilgiris | 36,829 0 0 | 92,322 0 0 | 4,088 | 0 0 | .. | | 7,725 | 0 0 | | | 15 0 0 | 46,192 0 0 | .. |
| 23 Salem | .. .. | 57,474 0 0 | 660 | 0 0 | .. | | .. | | | | .. | 1,42,454 0 0 | .. |
| 24 South Kanara | 5,510 0 0 | 16,869 0 0 | 16,449 | 0 0 | .. | | 20,743 | 0 0 | | | .. | .. | .. |
| 25 Malabar | 83,172 0 0 | 1,64,112 0 0 | 41,915 | 0 0 | 281 | 0 0 | 1,00,228 | 0 0 | | | 30 0 0 | .. | .. |
| *Mahe* | .. .. | .. | .. | | .. | | .. | | | | .. | .. | .. |
| Total for 1947-48 | 54,20,650 0 0 | 82,03,707 0 0 | 10,76,147 | 0 0 | 1,74,288 | 0 0 | 19,53,945 | 0 0 | .. | | 254 0 0 | 32,04,634 0 0 | .. |
| Total for 1946-47 | 30,63,921 0 0 | 61,38,012 0 0 | 17,81,815 | 0 0 | 2,20,145 | 0 0 | 23,73,347 | 0 0 | .. | | 1,984 0 0 | 48,77,91 0 0 | .. |

## IMPERIAL RETURN No. I.—Revenue, 1947-48—*cont.*

| Name of district. | Fines and forfeitures. | Receipts from distilleries—Fees from distilleries. Government. | Receipts from distilleries—Fees from distilleries. Private. | Miscellaneous. | Grand total of columns (1) to (47). | Refunds. | *Deduct* from column (48) expenditure as per Return No. II. | Total net excise revenue in the year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (42) | (43) | | (47) | (48) | (49) | (50) | (51) |
| | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. | RS. |
| 1 Vizagapatam | 48,837 0 0 | .. | .. | 8,238 0 0 | 1,21,13,434 0 0 | 1,387 0 0 | .. | .. |
| 2 East Godavari | 60,599 0 0 | .. | 150 0 0 | 6,340 0 0 | 1,05,66,120 0 0 | 7,994 0 0 | .. | .. |
| *Yanam* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 West Godavari | 49,432 0 0 | .. | .. | 1,804 0 0 | 65,65,589 0 0 | 3,283 0 0 | .. | .. |
| 4 Krishna | 40,359 0 0 | .. | .. | 16,326 0 0 | 69,30,889 0 0 | 7,537 0 0 | .. | .. |
| 5 Guntur | 43,556 0 0 | .. | .. | 7,600 0 0 | 37,42,338 0 0 | 6,043 0 0 | .. | .. |
| 6 Nellore | 15,605 0 0 | .. | .. | 9,116 0 0 | 15,08,088 0 0 | 7,683 0 0 | .. | .. |
| 7 Cuddapah | 39 0 0 | .. | .. | 49,442 0 0 | 79,324 0 0 | 6,186 0 0 | .. | .. |
| 8 Anantapur | 990 0 0 | .. | .. | 19,422 0 0 | 32,312 0 0 | 4,215 0 0 | .. | .. |
| 9 Bellary | 454 0 0 | .. | .. | 39,903 0 0 | 60,183 0 0 | 14,102 0 0 | .. | .. |
| *Sandur* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 Kurnool | 194 0 0 | .. | .. | 25,963 0 0 | 51,552 0 0 | 557 0 0 | .. | .. |
| 11 Madras | 4,052 0 0 | .. | .. | 1,27,580 0 0 | 1,56,26,105 0 0 | 9,029 0 0 | .. | .. |
| *Mysore* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Travancore* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Cochin* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Coorg* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 Chingleput | 31,998 0 0 | .. | .. | 4,079 0 0 | 84,01,079 0 0 | 25,031 0 0 | .. | .. |
| 13 Chittoor | 10 0 0 | .. | .. | 39,996 0 0 | 74,032 0 0 | 581 0 0 | .. | .. |
| 14 North Arcot | 106 0 0 | .. | .. | 52,074 0 0 | 1,03,287 0 0 | 11,535 0 0 | .. | .. |
| 15 South Arcot | 34,282 0 0 | .. | .. | 18,073 0 0 | 99,25,951 0 0 | 75,644 0 0 | .. | .. |
| *Pondicherry* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 16 Tanjore | 25,579 0 0 | .. | .. | 33,586 0 0 | 39,38,104 0 0 | 4,892 0 0 | .. | .. |
| *Karaikal* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 17 Tiruchirappalli | 13,621 0 0 | .. | .. | 26,304 0 0 | 43,50,069 0 0 | 9,324 0 0 | .. | .. |
| *Pudukkottai* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 18 Madurai | 7,311 0 0 | .. | .. | 5,352 0 0 | 32,53,086 0 0 | 954 0 0 | .. | .. |
| 19 Ramnad | 30,577 0 0 | .. | .. | 457 0 0 | 39,88,680 0 0 | 1,269 0 0 | .. | .. |
| 20 Tirunelveli | 65,488 0 0 | .. | .. | 97,156 0 0 | 76,18,393 0 0 | 1,886 0 0 | .. | .. |
| 21 Coimbatore | 50 0 0 | .. | .. | 93,609 0 0 | 2,31,310 0 0 | 14,190 0 0 | .. | .. |
| 22 The Nilgiris | 739 0 0 | .. | .. | 8,651 0 0 | 10,72,609 0 0 | 2,081 0 0 | .. | .. |
| 23 Salem | 1,887 0 0 | .. | .. | 96,792 0 0 | 3,51,491 0 0 | 893 0 0 | .. | .. |
| 24 South Kanara | 25,892 0 0 | .. | .. | 13,383 0 0 | 24,65,713 0 0 | 789 0 0 | .. | .. |
| 25 Malabar | 39,389 0 0 | 600 0 0 | .. | 47,849 0 0 | 40,86,740 0 0 | 28,214 0 0 | .. | .. |
| *Mahe* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total for 1947-48 | 5,41,086 0 0 | 600 0 0 | 150 0 0 | 8,49,095 0 0 | 10,71,36,928 0 0 | 2,45,399 0 0 | 59,43,877 0 0 | 10,09,47,652 0 0 |
| Total for 1946-47 | 6,43,156 0 0 | 1,600 0 0 | 450 0 0 | 1,76,092 0 0 | 14,72,01,488 0 0 | 4,03,922 0 0 | 53,99,629 0 0 | 14,14,97,937 0 0 |

# Imperial Return No. 1-A—1947-48.

| Description of excise articles. | Amount of duty realized in other Provinces of India on excisable articles exported to the Madras Province. | Amount of duty realized in the Madras Province on excisable articles exported to other Indian Provinces, etc. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In Bangalore. | Pudukkottai. | Cochin. | Travancore. | French Settlements. | C. & M. Stations Bangalore. | Coorg. | Mysore. | Orissa. | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| Beer .. .. | 59,627 4 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 59,627 4 0 |
| Spirits .. .. | .. | 40,294 0 0 | 1,05,727 0 0 | .. | 1,925 0 0 | 55,725 0 0 | 14,092 8 0 | 1,14,570 0 0 | .. | 3,32,333 8 0 |

## IMPERIAL RETURN NO. II.—Expenditure for 1947-48.

| Name of district. | Pay of officers and establishments. | Allowances other than rewards. | Supplies and services other than rewards. | | Contingencies and special charges other than rewards. | Rewards. | Cost of opium supplied to the Excise department. | Assignment and compensations. | Total charges. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Construction and repair of buildings. | Other charges. | | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. |
| Vizagapatam | 1,42,985 15 8 | 1,18,587 7 0 | .. | .. | 15,615 5 7 | 4,205 0 0 | .. | .. | 2,81,393 12 3 |
| East Godavari | 1,23,354 6 0 | 1,05,177 1 0 | 1,635 6 0 | .. | 9,069 11 6 | 3,674 15 0 | .. | .. | 2,42,911 1 6 |
| West Godavari | 68,739 11 0 | 59,638 10 0 | 1,961 0 0 | .. | 2,827 7 0 | 2,132 0 0 | .. | .. | 1,35,298 12 0 |
| Kistna | 70,682 7 0 | 60,027 10 0 | .. | .. | 4,094 8 10 | 1,175 0 0 | .. | .. | 1,36,879 9 10 |
| Guntur | 99,229 15 0 | 86,100 5 0 | 2,100 0 0 | .. | 16,852 6 10 | 5,100 5 0 | .. | .. | 2,08,891 15 10 |
| Nellore | 1,13,666 12 0 | 98,212 6 0 | 1,558 0 0 | .. | 17,942 5 9 | 3,931 0 0 | .. | .. | 2,35,310 7 9 |
| Cuddapah | 94,732 12 0 | 78,384 2 0 | .. | .. | 21,856 7 3 | 7,178 8 11 | .. | .. | 2,02,148 14 2 |
| Anantapur | 1,36,768 10 0 | 1,03,189 6 6 | 3,458 0 0 | .. | 10,820 12 0 | 4,292 0 0 | .. | .. | 2,58,528 12 6 |
| Bellary | 2,28,278 15 0 | 1,73,217 9 6 | .. | .. | 53,473 10 9 | 9,751 0 0 | .. | .. | 4,64,721 2 9 |
| Kurnool | 1,44,266 13 0 | 1,11,891 14 6 | .. | .. | 24,192 10 4 | 12,720 0 0 | .. | .. | 2,93,631 5 10 |
| Madras | 2,67,071 9 0 | 1,52,525 9 10 | 169 0 0 | 27,643 8 5 | 2,80,499 9 8 | 24,651 0 0 | 5,43,435 2 0 | 6,060 0 0 | 16,33,465 9 9 |
| Chingleput | 57,723 7 0 | 47,059 1 0 | 5 15 0 | .. | 5,165 9 6 | 500 0 0 | .. | 1,095 4 0 | 1,11,549 4 6 |
| Chittoor | 4,118 4 0 | 1,944 12 0 | .. | .. | 2,013 6 6 | .. | .. | .. | 8,076 6 6 |
| North Arcot | 2,642 3 0 | 1,502 11 0 | .. | .. | 5,543 1 0 | .. | .. | .. | 9,687 15 0 |
| South Arcot | 74,518 12 0 | 62,450 14 0 | 911 8 0 | .. | 3,834 10 1 | 2,839 0 0 | .. | .. | 1,44,054 12 1 |
| Tanjore | 75,706 2 0 | 32,787 13 0 | .. | .. | 13,651 2 3 | 1,611 0 0 | .. | .. | 1,22,816 1 2 |
| Tiruchirappilli | 44,729 3 0 | 34,702 7 0 | .. | .. | 992 3 0 | 877 0 0 | .. | 40,649 2 10 | 1,21,349 15 10 |
| Madurai | 28,351 10 0 | 20,517 7 0 | 234 0 0 | .. | 13,611 2 8 | 323 13 6 | .. | .. | 63,038 1 2 |
| Ramnad | 66,190 1 0 | 58,804 5 0 | 6 0 0 | .. | 3,598 15 7 | 1,076 0 0 | .. | .. | 1,29,181 5 7 |
| Tirunelveli | 97,748 3 0 | 87,826 15 0 | 5 13 0 | .. | 7,584 7 2 | 2,049 0 0 | .. | .. | 1,94,714 6 2 |
| Coimbatore | 13,831 3 0 | 10,974 10 0 | .. | .. | 9,180 12 1 | .. | .. | .. | 33,986 5 1 |
| The Nilgiris | 20,307 10 0 | 24,666 12 0 | .. | .. | 1,602 13 11 | 157 8 0 | .. | .. | 46,734 3 11 |
| Salem | 7,611 4 0 | 4,389 12 0 | .. | .. | 3,071 10 6 | .. | .. | .. | 15,072 0 0 |
| South Kanara | 1,50,469 6 0 | 1,56,540 14 9 | 337 2 5 | .. | 27,924 10 4 | 4,297 0 0 | .. | .. | 3,39,569 1 6 |
| Malabar | 2,43,116 6 0 | 1,99,877 6 3 | 101 0 0 | .. | 29,795 11 6 | 3,588 0 0 | .. | .. | 4,76,478 7 9 |
| Bangalore | 6,998 9 0 | 868 4 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,866 13 9 |
| Expenditure in England | 18,696 7 0 | .. | .. | 3,375 7 0 | .. | .. | .. | 66 11 0 | 22,138 9 0 |
| Loss or gain by exchange | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Presidency Bank Charges recoverable from Government department. | — 1,761 7 0 | 1,433 15 0 | .. | .. | — 222 11 6 | — 68 0 0 | .. | .. | — 618 6 6 |
| Total .. | 24,00,841 0 8 | 18,91,805 15 10 | 13,482 6 5 | 31,018 15 5 | 5,90,891 10 6 | 94,060 10 5 | 5,43,435 2 0 | 3,79,341 4 8 | 59,43,877 1 11 |
| Total for 1946-47 .. | 20,09,818 15 10 | 18,74,653 0 0 | 30,359 14 8 | 16,825 11 0 | 2,75,060 0 6 | 39,670 12 0 | 5,83,942 8 0 | 4,69,297 12 11 | 52,99,628 10 11 |

*Note.*—The cost of opium supplied to the Excise department during the year is shown in lump sum in column (8).

## IMPERIAL RETURN No. III.—Shops and licences.

| Districts. | Manufacture of liquor—Number of | | | Number of wholesale licences for the sale of | | | Country liquors—Number of shops licensed for retail sale of | | | | Foreign liquors—Retail licences—Number for sale of | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Breweries. | Government distilleries. | Private distilleries. | Out-stills. | Country spirits. | Liquors other than commercial spirits imported or manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquors. | Commercial spirits denatured including spirits and medicated wines. | Number of tanpers' licences. | Spirits under distillery system (permanent). | Spirits under distillery system (temporary). | Spirits under out-still system (permanent). | Fermented toddy. | Malt liquors. | Foreign liquors to be consumed on premises and on and off premises. | Foreign liquors to be consumed off premises. |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (21) | (22) | (23) |
| Vizagapatinam | | | 2 | 6[1] | | 3 | 1 | 6,572 | 322 | .. | 14 | 318 | | 2 | 17 |
| East Godavari | | | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 8,423 | 183 | | 36 | 338 | | | 7 |
| West Godavari | | | | | | | | 4,963 | 161 | | | 205 | | | 2 |
| Kistna | | | 1 | | | | 6 | 5,939 | 267 | | | 380 | | 1 | 8 |
| Guntur | | | | | | 1 | | | 346 | | | | | | 5 |
| Nellore | | | | | | | | | 205 | | | | | | 4 |
| Cuddapah | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anantapur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bellary | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kurnool | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madras | | | | | | 19 | 13 | 12,883 | 18 | | | 61 | | | 52 |
| Chingleput | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | 7,006 | 151 | | | 258 | 2 | 12 | 12 |
| Chittoor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Arcot | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Arcot | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 4,034 | 441 | | | 319 | 1 | 1 | 21 |
| Tanjore | | | | | | | 1 | | 89 | | | | | 1 | |
| Tiruchirappalli | | | | | | | | | 239 | | | | 2 | | |
| Ramnad | | | | | | | | 3,052 | 145 | | | 387 | 1 | | 27 |
| Tirunelveli | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 3,774 | 240 | | | 438 | 1 | | 11 |
| Coimbatore | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madurai | | | | | | | 4 | | 169 | | | | | 1 | 15 |
| The Nilgiris | 1 | | | | | 3 | | | 6 | | | | | | 14 |
| Salem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Kanara | | | 1 | | | | 2 | | 309 | | | | 1 | | 9 |
| Malabar | | | | | | 7 | 5 | | 391 | | | | 2 | 4 | 10 |
| Total for 1947–48 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 6 | .. | 36 | 38 | 58,145 | 3,682 | .. | 50 | 2,589 | 21 | 19 | 193 |
| Total for 1946–47 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 6 | .. | 37 | 37 | 126,911 | 5,858 | .. | 50 | 6,586 | 19 | 22 | 267 |

## IMPERIAL RETURN No. III.—Shops and licences—*cont.*

| | Foreign liquors—Retail licences—Number for sale of—*cont.* | | | | | | | Number of shops licensed for retail sale of | | | Retail licences—Number of | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Liquors in hotels, restaurants, bars, boarding houses and clubs and refreshment rooms and stalls other than railway rooms (excluding canteens). | Liquors in canteens. | Liquors in railway refreshment rooms, dak bungalows, dining cars and steamers. | Liquors in temporary restaurant stalls (including other temporary licence for foreign liquors). | Foreign liquors—all other special retail licences. | Rectified spirits and medicated wines (druggists' permits). | Denatured spirits. | Raw opium. | Ganja. | Bhang. | Opium and its preparations for medical purposes only (ordinary druggists' permits). | Morphia (special druggists' permits). | Hemp drug for medical purposes only (druggists' permits). | Cocaine (druggists' permits). |
| | (24) | (25) | (26) | (27) | (28) | (29) | (30) | (31) | (32) | (34) | (35) | (36) | (37) | (38) |
| Vizagapatinam | 9 | | | 25 | 7 | 1 | 67 | 88 | 37 | 37 | | 14 | | 14 |
| East Godavari | | | | | | 10 | 66 | 80 | 20 | 20 | | | | |
| West Godavari | 1 | | | | | | | 34 | | | | | | |
| Krishna | | | | | | | | 28 | 12 | 12 | | | | |
| Guntur | 2 | | | | | | 78 | 25 | 23 | 23 | | | | |
| Nellore | 1 | | 3 | | | | 22 | 18 | 13 | 13 | | | | |
| Cuddapah | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anantapur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bellary | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kurnool | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madras | 38 | | 11 | 60 | | 54 | 196 | 4 | | 8 | | 31 | | 31 |
| Chingleput | 4 | | | 4 | | 1 | 35 | 3 | 10 | 10 | | | | |
| Chittoor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Arcot | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Arcot | | | | | | 3 | 38 | 10 | 15 | 15 | | | | |
| Tanjore | 1 | | | | | | 58 | 16 | 18 | 18 | | | | |
| Tiruchirappalli | | | | | | | 34 | 9 | 12 | 12 | | | | |
| Ramnad | | | | | | 5 | 76 | 18 | 17 | 17 | | | | |
| Tirunelveli | | | | | | 14 | 58 | 9 | 15 | 15 | | | | |
| Coimbatore | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | | 10 |
| Madhurai | 4 | | 3 | | | 8 | 56 | 9 | 20 | 20 | | | | |
| The Nilgiris | 13 | | | | | | 10 | 4 | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| Salem | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| South Kanara | | | 1 | | | 7 | 36 | 6 | 20 | 20 | | | | |
| Malabar | 7 | | 4 | 6 | 10 | 13 | 76 | 22 | 29 | 29 | | 31 | | 21 |
| Total for 1947–48 | 87 | 2 | 48 | 95 | 32 | 142 | 894 | 378 | 285 | 285 | 1 | 201 | 9 | 201 |
| Total for 1946–47 | 101 | 24 | 74 | 105 | 96 | 192 | 1,144 | 495 | 456 | 456 | 1 | 186 | 9 | 186 |

## IMPERIAL RETURN No. IV.—Consumption, rates of duties and prices, 1947–48.

| Name of district. | Country spirits. Issues in imperial gallons. At strength of 35° under-proof. | At strength of 25° under-proof. | At strength of 60° under-proof. | Equivalent to London proof of the total of columns (2), (3) and (4). | Rate of duty per gallon (bulk). | Cost price per London proof gallon. | Average retail price per London proof gallon. | Foreign liquors. Imported liquors. Spirits in imperial gallon London proof. | Wines in imperial gallons. | Malt liquors in imperial gallons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) Rs. A. P. | (8) Rs. A. P. | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 1 Vizagapatam | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | 2,513 | 312 | 4,624 |
| Certain Agency tracts under Excise | .. | .. | 377,763 | 151,105 | 60° under-proof Re. 0-6-0 .. | 4 2 11 | 5 9 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Rest of the district | 281,337 | .. | .. | 182,869 | 35° under-proof Rs. 6-8-0 | 5 13 6 | 37 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 East Godavari | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | 2,317 | 72 | 214 |
| Certain Agency tracts under Excise. | .. | .. | 37,092 | 14,837 | 60° under-proof Re. 1-4-0. | 2 15 8 | 30 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Rest of the district | 142,835 | .. | .. | 92,843 | 35° under-proof Rs. 8-15-0. | | 56 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 West Godavari | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | 5,439 | 66 | 925 |
| Certain Agency tracts under Excise. | .. | .. | 47,952 | 19,181 | 60° under-proof Re. 1-4-0. | 2 15 8 | 30 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Rest of the district | 127,211 | .. | .. | 82,687 | 35° under-proof Rs. 8-15-0. | | 48 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 Krishna | 181,055 | .. | .. | 117,686 | | | .. | 228 | 194 | 262 |
| Munagala and Lingagiri zamindaris. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35° under-proof Rs. 7-5-0 .. | 2 15 8 | 43 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Rest of the district | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35° under-proof Rs. 8-15-0. | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 Guntur | 83,325 | .. | .. | 57,411 | Do. | 4 0 7 | 35 0 0 | 2,135 | 80 | 620 |
| 6 Nellore | 23,620 | .. | .. | 15,354 | Do. | 4 0 7 | 35 0 0 | 616 | 17 | 322 |
| 7 Cuddapah | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 Anantapur | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 9 Bellary | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 Kurnool | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11 Madras | 249,132 | .. | .. | 161,936 | 35° under-proof Rs. 8-15-0. | 4 15 7 | 40 0 0 | 17,714 | 2,906 | 66,815 |
| 12 Chingleput | 123,540 | .. | .. | 80,301 | Do. | 2 14 2 | 55 8 0 | 331 | 234 | 8,194 |
| 13 Chittoor | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 14 North Arcot | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15 South Arcot | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | 1,258 | 96 | 606 |
| Frontier tracts | 11,746 | .. | .. | 7,635 | 35° under-proof Rs. 5-11-0. | 2 14 2 | 31 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Rest of the district | 24,942 | .. | .. | 16,212 | 35° under-proof Rs. 7-5-0. | | | .. | .. | .. |
| 16 Tanjore | 33,880 | .. | .. | 22,022 | Do. | 2 14 2 | 38 8 0 | 2,860 | 236 | 3,396 |
| 17 Tiruchirappalli | 91,080 | .. | .. | 59,202 | Do. | 2 14 2 | 48 0 0 | 605 | 263 | 2,935 |
| 18 Mathurai | 54,265 | .. | .. | 35,272 | Do. | 2 14 2 | 40 0 0 | 6,331 | 453 | .. |
| 19 Ramnad | 43,471 | .. | .. | 28,256 | Do. | 4 12 11 | 43 0 0 | 967 | 121 | 1,300 |
| 20 Tirunelveli | 118,571 | .. | .. | 77,071 | Do. | 2 14 2 | 43 0 0 | 6,743 | 472 | 5,940 |
| 21 Coimbatore | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 22 The Nilgiris | 19,026 | .. | .. | 12,405 | 35° under-proof Rs. 7-5-0 .. | 2 14 2 | 165 0 0 | 4,070 | 1,000 | 6,154 |
| 23 Salem | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 24 South Kanara | 69,497 | .. | .. | 45,173 | 35° under-proof Rs. 7-5-0. | 2 14 2 | 37 0 0 | 710 | 284 | 408 |
| 25 Malabar | 86,346 | .. | .. | 56,125 | Do. | 2 14 2 | 46 0 0 | 4,043 | 642 | 160 |
| Hospitals and dispensaries in the Province. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 1,762,938 | .. | 462,807 | 1,335,583 | | | | 58,880 | 7,412 | 102,933 |
| Total for 1946–47 .. | 3,195,033 | .. | 548,337 | 3,296,064 | | | | 78,866 | 11,582 | 98,044 |

## IMPERIAL RETURN No. IV.—Consumption, rates of duties and prices, 1947-48—*cont.*

| Name of district. | Foreign liquors—*cont.* | | Commercial spirits. | | | Opium and other drugs. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Liquors manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquor. | | Rectified spirits in imperial gallons. | Denatured spirits in imperial gallons. | Medicated wines in imperial gallons. | Issues in seers of excise opium. | Wholesale price of opium to retail vendors per seer. | | Average retail price of opium per seer. | Sales of morphia in lb., oz. and gr. |
| | Spirits in imperial gallons, London proof. | Malt liquors in imperial gallons. | | | | | Cost price. | Duty. | | |
| | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) |
| | | | | | | SERS. TOLAS. | | | RS. A. P. | LB. OZ. GR. |
| 1 Vizagapatnam | 12,102 | 6,702 | .. | 2,077 | 8 | 3,665 | | | 440 0 0 | .. |
| Certain Agency tracts under Excise. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. |
| Rest of the district | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. |
| 2 East Godavari | 18,976 | 1,145 | .. | 5,272 | 37 | 3,132 | | | 640 0 0 | 0 14 305 |
| Certain Agency tracts under Excise. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. |
| Rest of the district | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. |
| 3 West Godavari | .. | .. | .. | 3,001 | .. | 1,417 40 | | | 640 0 0 | 0 2 95 |
| Certain Agency tracts under Excise. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. |
| Rest of the district | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. |
| 4 Krishna | .. | 1,994 | 9 | 2,514 | 107 | 434 | | | 640 0 0 | .. |
| Munagala and Lingagiri zamindaris. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. |
| Rest of the district | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. |
| 5 Guntur | .. | .. | .. | 2,516 | 3 | 1,754 40 | | | 440 0 0 | .. |
| 6 Nellore | .. | .. | .. | 332 | .. | 335 3 | | | .. | .. |
| 7 Cuddapah | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 157 22 | | | 480 0 0 | .. |
| 8 Anantapur | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55 28 | | | 480 0 0 | .. |
| 9 Bellary | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28 7 | | | 480 0 0 | .. |
| 10 Kurnool (including Banganapalle) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 86 20 | | | 480 0 0 | .. |
| 11 Madras | 35,061 | 36,543 | 16 | 44,567 | 379 | 744 | | | 480 0 0 | 17 8 383 |
| 12 Chingleput | 5,415 | 1,653 | 6 | 3,513 | .. | 75 | Rs. 37-2-0. | Rs. 137-14-0. | 540 0 0 | .. |
| 13 Chittoor | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 132 11 | | | 480 0 0 | .. |
| 14 North Arcot | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 189 14 | | | 480 0 0 | .. |
| 15 South Arcot | 618 | 7,125 | .. | 2,312 | .. | 195 40 | | | 600 0 0 | 0 0 218 |
| Frontier tracts | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. |
| Rest of the district | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. |
| 16 Tanjore | .. | .. | .. | 2,579 | .. | 590 17 | | | .. | .. |
| 17 Tiruchirappalli | 2,691 | 534 | .. | 1,579 | 21 | 249 21 | | | 640 0 0 | .. |
| 18 Madurai | .. | 9,376 | .. | 9,376 | 18 | 264 40 | | | 400 0 0 | .. |
| 19 Ramnad | 2,811 | 2,846 | .. | 16,476 | 27 | 253 | | | 680 0 0 | 0 0 293 |
| 20 Tirunelveli | .. | .. | .. | 3,133 | .. | 446 | | | 350 0 0 | .. |
| 21 Coimbatore | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 289 64 | | | 480 0 0 | .. |
| 22 The Nilgiris | 9,118 | 12,855 | 1 | 453 | 86 | 178 26 | | | 620 0 0 | .. |
| 23 Salem | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 325 41 | | | 480 0 0 | .. |
| 24 South Kanara | 1,284 | 8,194 | 28 | 1,153 | 199 | 62 15 | | | 480 0 0 | .. |
| 25 Malabar | 4,368 | 10,211 | 3 | 11,498 | 14 | 362 46 | | | 480 0 0 | .. |
| Hospitals and dispensaries in the Province. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | 615 0 0 | .. |
| Total | 91,944 | 99,078 | 303 | 112,951 | 899 | 14,422 14 | | | | 18 10 42 |
| Total for 1946-47 | 141,403 | 377,283 | 469 | 103,199 | 2,195 | 18,938 63½ | | | | |

Opium and other drugs—*contd.*

| | Ganja. | | | | Bhang. | | | Sales of cocaine in |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sales in seers. | Cost price per seer. | Duty per seer. | Retail price per seer. | Sales in seers of bhang and its preparations. | Duty per seer. | Retail price per seer. | lb., oz. gr. |
| | (27) | (28) | (29) | (30) | (31) | (33) | (34) | (35) |
| | SEERS. TOLAS. | | | RS. | SEERS. TOLAS. | | RS. | LB. OZ. GR. |
| 1 Vizagapatnam | 2,530 40 | | | 150 | 9 00 | | 80 | 0 0 102 |
| Certain Agency tracts under Excise. | | | | | | | | |
| Rest of the district | | | | | | | | |
| 2 East Godavari | 1,036 40 | | | 160 | 3 00 | | 55 | 0 0 131 |
| Certain Agency tracts under Excise. | | | | | | | | |
| Rest of the district | 903 00 | | | 135 | | | | |
| 3 West Godavari | | | | | | | | |
| Certain Agency tracts under Excise. | | | | | | | | |
| Rest of the district | 700 00 | | | | | | | 0 5 111 |
| 4 Krishna | | | | | | | | |
| Munagala and Lingagiri zamindaris. | | | | | | | | |
| Rest of the district | 847 40 | | | | | | | 0 0 15 |
| 5 Guntur | 510 30 | | | | | | | |
| 6 Nellore | | | | | | | | |
| 7 Cuddapah | | | | | | | | |
| 8 Anantapur | | | | | | | | |
| 9 Bellary | | | | | | | | |
| 10 Kurnool (including Banganapalle) | 3,267 00 | Rs. 2-14-6. | Rs. 65. | 150 | 129 00 | Rs. 30. | | 6 4 173 |
| 11 Madras | 578 00 | | | 180 | 16 00 | | 60 | |
| 12 Chingleput | | | | | | | | |
| 13 Chittoor | | | | | | | | |
| 14 North Arcot | 702 00 | | | 200 | 374 00 | | 60 | 0 0 4 |
| 15 South Arcot | | | | | | | | |
| Frontier tracts | | | | | | | | |
| Rest of the district | 558 36 | | | | 1,709 00 | | | |
| 16 Tanjore | 448 44 | | | 260 | 690 00 | | 60 | |
| 17 Tiruchirappalli | 951 38½ | | | 190 | 680 00 | | | 0 0 18 |
| 18 Mathurai | 1,282 00 | | | 200 | 1,246 00 | | 60 | |
| 19 Ramnad | 1,349 60 | | | 200 | 135 00 | | | 0 0 134 |
| 20 Tirunelveli | | | | | | | | |
| 21 Coimbatore | 61 00 | | | 230 | | | | 0 0 170 |
| 22 The Nilgiris | 11 00 | | | | | | | 0 0 107 |
| 23 Salem | 275 40 | | | 220 | | | | |
| 24 South Kanara | 659 00 | | | 350 | | | | |
| 25 Malabar | | | | | | | | |
| Hospitals and dispensaries in the Province. | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 16,671 48½ | | | | 5,081 00 | | | 6 11 90 |
| Total for 1946-47 | 31,664 30½ | | | | 4,551 89 | | | |

IMPERIAL RETURN No. IV-A—1947-48.—Imports and exports of excisable articles of different descriptions from and to other Provinces (*a*) on payment of duty and (*b*) in bond.

| Description of excisable articles. | Imports. (*a*) Duty paid. From Bangalore. Quantity. | Amount of duty. | From Calcutta, Bombay and other Provinces. Quantity. | Amount of duty. | Total. Quantity. | Amount of duty. | Imports. (*b*) In bond. From Bengal and other places by sea. | Total. | Exports. (*a*) Duty paid. To Travancore. Quantity. | Amount of duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| | GALS. | RS. A. P. | GALS. | RS. A. P. | GALS. | RS. A. P. | GALS. | GALS. | GALS. | RS. A. P. |
| Beer .. .. | 79,503 | 59,627 4 0 | 2,504 | 1,878 0 0 | 82,007 | 61,505 4 0 | .. | .. | 528 | 396 0 0 |
| Spirits (rectified) .. | 45·83 | 1,848 5 0 | 111·24 | 3,893 6 0 | 157·07 | 5,741 11 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Spirits including Foreign liquor. | 933·1 | 3,371 14 0 | 5,871·2 | 1,80,090 8 0 | 6,804·3 | 1,83,462 6 0 | .. | .. | 56 | 1,925 0 0 |
| Spirits in medicinal and other preparations. | 3,956 | 32,734 11 0 | 19,899·3 | 1,58,353 14 9 | 23,355·3 | 1,91,088 9 0 | 281 | 281 | 1,998 | 5,082 6 8 |

| Description of excisable articles. | Exports—*cont.* (*a*) Duty paid—*cont.* To Cochin. Quantity. | Amount of duty. | To Pudukottai. Quantity. | Amount of duty. | To French Settlements. Quantity. | Amount of duty. | To Bombay and other places. Quantity. | Amount of duty. | Total. Quantity. | Amount of duty. | (*b*) In bond. To Coorg. | To Bangalore. | To Pudukottai. | To Cochin. | To Trivandrum. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) | (25) | (26) | (27) |
| | GALS. | RS. A. P. | GALS. | RS. A. P. | GALS. | RS. A. P. | GALS. | RS. A. P. | GALS. | RS. A. P. | | | | | | |
| Beer .. .. | 10,174 | 7,630 8 0 | 11,332 | 8,499 0 0 | 382 | 286 8 0 | .. | .. | 22,416 | 16,812 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Spirits (rectified) .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,637 | 1,62,295 0 0 | 4,637 | 1,62,295 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Spirits including Foreign liquor. | 2,965·3 | 1,05,727 0 0 | 1,160·4 | 40,294 0 0 | .. | .. | 5,272 | 1,84,387 8 0 | 10,458·7 | 3,82,333 8 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Spirits in medicinal and other preparations. | 159·62 | 1,891 9 11 | 31·14 | 355 2 40 | .. | .. | 1,199 | 16,702 0 0 | 2,087·76 | 24,031 3 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

# IMPERIAL RETURN NO. V—1947–48.

| Name of district. | Area in square miles | | | Population (in thousands). | | | Number of square miles per shop. | | | | | | | | | Number of shops per 10,000 of population. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Distillery system. | | | Distillery system. | | Country spirits. | | | Opium. | | Ganja. | | Bhang. | | Country spirits. | | | Opium. | |
| | | | | | | | Distillery area. | | | | | | | | | Distillery area. | | | | |
| | Outstill system. | Urban. | Rural. | Outstill system. | Urban. | Rural. | Outstill area. | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. | Outstill area. | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | | (4) | (5) | | (6) | (7) | | (8) | | (9) | | (11)* | | (12) | (13) | | (14) | |
| Vizagapatnam | 1,702 | 26 | 6,754 | 188 | 386 | 9,272 | 121·6 | 1·4 | 22·2 | 4·3 | 303·1 | 5·2 | 264·3 | | | 0·7 | 0·5 | 0·9 | 0·15 | 0·23 |
| East Godavari | 1,504 | 13 | 4,159 | 100 | 317 | 1,660 | 41·2 | 1·9 | 23·6 | 4·3 | 73·5 | 6·5 | 324·61 | | | 3·6 | 0·2 | 1·1 | 0·09 | 0·44 |
| West Godavari | .. | 5 | 2,899 | .. | 233 | 1,232 | .. | 1·0 | 18·6 | 2·5 | 73·6 | 2·5 | 392·7 | | | .. | 0·2 | 1·8 | 0·08 | 0·30 |
| Kistna | .. | 15 | 3,532 | .. | 234 | 1,210 | .. | 2·1 | 13·6 | 7·5 | 141·3 | 7·5 | 353·2 | | | .. | 0·3 | 2·1 | 0·08 | 0·20 |
| Guntur | .. | 14 | 5,743 | .. | 355 | 1,922 | .. | 2·0 | 17·0 | 4·6 | 261·0 | 4·6 | 287·0 | | | .. | 0·2 | 1·8 | 0·07 | 0·10 |
| Nellore | .. | 25 | 7,024 | .. | 156 | 1,401 | .. | 3·3 | 39·2 | 25·0 | 466·1 | 25·0 | 5466·1 | | | .. | 0·2 | 1·4 | 0·06 | 0·30 |
| Madras | .. | 31 | .. | .. | 777 | .. | .. | 1·7 | .. | 7·8 | .. | 7·9 | .. | | | .. | 0·2 | .. | 0·05 | .. |
| Chingleput | .. | 13 | 3,078 | .. | 315 | 1,509 | .. | 2·2 | 21·2 | 6·5 | 3,078·0 | 3·3 | 1573·0 | | | .. | 0·2 | 1·0 | 0·06 | 0·05 |
| South Arcot | .. | 17 | 4,101 | .. | 270 | 2,839 | .. | 2·1 | 9·7 | 5·7 | 598·7 | 5·7 | 349·3 | | | .. | 0·3 | 1·4 | 0·2 | 0·02 |
| Tanjore | .. | 31 | 3,711 | .. | 426 | 2,137 | .. | 1·5 | 54·6 | 4·4 | 412·3 | 4·4 | 337·4 | | | .. | 0·5 | 0·3 | 0·2 | 0·04 |
| Tiruchirappalli | .. | 15 | 4,400 | .. | 351 | 1,843 | .. | 1·4 | 20·2 | 3·8 | 880·0 | 3·0 | 628·4 | | | .. | 0·3 | 1·2 | 0·1 | 0·30 |
| Madura | .. | 24 | 4,787 | .. | 576 | 3,871 | .. | 2·0 | 30·5 | 4·0 | 1,506·0 | 4·0 | 342·0 | | | .. | 0·2 | 0·8 | 0·1 | 0·02 |
| Ramnad | .. | 13 | 4,886 | .. | 450 | 1,530 | .. | 1·6 | 34·8 | 4·3 | 480·6 | 2·6 | 400·5 | | | .. | 0·2 | 0·9 | 0·2 | 0·03 |
| Tirunelveli | .. | 7 | 4,369 | .. | 574 | 1,670 | .. | 0·8 | 18·7 | 2·3 | 616·0 | 2·3 | 359·08 | | | .. | 0·2 | 1·4 | 0·05 | 0·04 |
| The Nilgiris | .. | 20 | 982 | .. | 68 | 142 | .. | 5·0 | 581·0 | 10·0 | 481·0 | 10·0 | 962·0 | | | .. | 0·6 | 0·3 | 0·3 | 0·10 |
| South Kanara | .. | 9 | 4,012 | .. | 151 | 1,373 | .. | 0·6 | 13·7 | 1·5 | 1,003·0 | 4·5 | 222·9 | | | .. | 1·1 | 2·1 | 0·1 | 0·08 |
| Malabar | .. | 30 | 5,764 | .. | 375 | 3,555 | .. | 1·4 | 15·6 | 6·0 | 303·0 | 5·0 | 250·60 | | | .. | 0·6 | 1·0 | 0·1 | 0·05 |
| Total for 1947–48 | 3,206 | 308 | 71,031 | 288 | 6,014 | 28,726 | 64·1 | 1·7 | 20·3 | 5·0 | 234·9 | 4·7 | 338·9 | | | 1·7 | 0·8 | 1·2 | 0·1 | 0·10 |
| Total for 1946–47. | 3,206 | 431 | 1,21,382 | 288 | 7,801 | 41,685 | 64·1 | 3·3 | 21·6 | 4·3 | 313·6 | 4·8 | 348·3 | | | 1·7 | 0·3 | 1·4 | 0·1 | 0·10 |

* There are no separate shops for the sale of bhang. The privilege of the vend of ganja and bhang is a combined privilege.

## IMPERIAL RETURN NO. V—1947–48—*cont.*

| Name of district. | Number of shops per 10,000 of population —*cont.* | | | | Consumption per 100 of the population in gallons or seers (to two places of decimals). | | | | Average taxation per proof gallon or seer in rupees (to two places of decimals). | | | | | | | | | | Average total excise revenue per head of population based on column 48 of Imperial Return No. I. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ganja. | | Bhang. | | | | | | Country spirits (distillery area). | | | Opium. | | | Ganja. | | | Bhang. | | | |
| | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. | Country spirits (distillery area). | Opium. | Ganja. | Bhang. | Duty. | Vend fees. | Total. | Duty. | Vend fees. | Total. | Duty. | Vend fees. | Total. | Duty. | Vend fees. | Total. | |
| | (15) | | (17) | | (18) | (19) | (20) | (22) | (23) | (24) | (25) | (26) | (27) | (28) | (29) | (30) | (31) | (35) | (36) | (37) | (38) |
| Vizagapatnam | 0·10 | 0·09 | | | 9·13 | 0·10 | 0·07 | 0·0002 | 4·97 | 16·97 | 21·94 | | 397·23 | 535·11 | | 92·81 | 157·81 | | | | 3·15 |
| East Godavari | 0·06 | 0·10 | | | 5·45 | 0·15 | 0·05 | 0·0001 | 13·44 | 29·73 | 43·17 | | 566·45 | 704·33 | | 77·18 | 142·18 | | | | 5·09 |
| West Godavari | 0·09 | 0·05 | | | 6·95 | 0·10 | 0·06 | .. | 11·22 | 22·16 | 33·38 | | 502·35 | 640·23 | | 72·23 | 137·23 | | | | 4·48 |
| Krishna | 0·07 | 0·08 | | | 3·15 | 0·03 | 0·05 | .. | 15·87 | 20·49 | 36·36 | | 490·00 | 627·88 | | 106·13 | 171·13 | | | | 4·79 |
| Guntur | 0·08 | 0·10 | | | 2·52 | 0·03 | 0·04 | .. | 11·09 | 34·35 | 45·44 | | 302·01 | 439·89 | | 98·97 | 163·97 | | | | 1·64 |
| Nellore | 0·06 | 0·10 | | | 0·95 | 0·02 | 0·03 | .. | 10·29 | 29·01 | 39·30 | | 233·49 | 371·37 | | 142·51 | 207·51 | | | | 0·93 |
| Madras | 0·10 | .. | | | 20·83 | 0·10 | 0·42 | 0·02 | 13·48 | 25·18 | 39·16 | | 395·65 | 533·53 | | 120·51 | 185·51 | | | | 20·09 |
| Chingleput | 0·10 | 0·04 | | | 4·40 | 0·004 | 0·03 | 0·0009 | 12·60 | 29·73 | 42·33 | | 568·00 | 705·88 | | 187·10 | 252·10 | | | | 4·61 |
| South Arcot | 0·10 | 0·05 | | | 4·75 | 0·007 | 0·03 | 0·01 | 10·65 | 17·97 | 28·62 | | 617·00 | 754·88 | | 242·87 | 307·87 | | | | 3·80 |
| Tanjore | 0·10 | 0·05 | | | 0·86 | 0·02 | 0·02 | 0·07 | 10·06 | 21·60 | 31·66 | | 298·55 | 436·43 | | 125·51 | 190·51 | | | | 4·54 |
| Tiruchirappalli | 0·10 | 0·04 | | | 2·70 | 0·01 | 0·02 | 0·03 | 10·96 | 25·50 | 36·46 | | 237·95 | 375·83 | | 179·77 | 244·77 | | | | 1·98 |
| Madhurai | 0·10 | 0·07 | | | 1·44 | 0·01 | 0·04 | 0·03 | 10·82 | 23·67 | 34·49 | | 233·94 | 371·82 | | 148·41 | 213·41 | | | | 1·32 |
| Ramnad | 0·10 | 0·07 | | | 1·43 | 0·01 | 0·06 | 0·06 | 5·30 | 49·41 | 54·71 | | 365·69 | 503·57 | | 142·82 | 207·82 | | | | 2·02 |
| Tinnevelli | 0·05 | 0·07 | | | 3·42 | 0·02 | 0·06 | 0·006 | 6·38 | 50·01 | 56·39 | | 490·36 | 628·24 | | 145·14 | 210·14 | | | | 3·89 |
| The Nilgiris | 0·30 | 0·07 | | | 5·92 | 0·08 | 0·03 | .. | 11·15 | 43·68 | 54·83 | | 274·70 | 412·58 | | 172·13 | 237·13 | | | | 5·11 |
| South Kanara | 0·10 | 0·10 | | | 2·97 | 0·004 | 0·02 | .. | 10·69 | 18·63 | 29·32 | | 95·90 | 233·78 | | 114·03 | 179·03 | | | | 1·62 |
| Malabar | 0·20 | 0·06 | | | 1·43 | 0·009 | 0·02 | .. | 6·98 | 24·97 | 31·95 | | 228·25 | 366·13 | | 164·77 | 229·77 | | | | 1·04 |
| Total for 1947–48. | 0·01 | 0·08 | | | 3·80 | 0·03 | 0·03 | 0·01 | 10·35 | 26·89 | 37·24 | | 393·05 | 530·93 | | 126·25 | 191·25 | | | | 3·09 |
| Total for 1946–47. | 0·01 | 0·09 | | | 4·63 | 0·03 | 0·06 | 0·01 | 11·00 | 14·24 | 25·24 | | 188·43 | 262·22 | | 100·19 | 149·58 | | | | 3·98 |

* There are no separate shops for the sale of bhang. The privilege of the vend of ganja and bhang is a combined privilege.

## IMPERIAL RETURN No. VI-A.—Statistics of wholesale vend of spirits and fermented liquors, 1947–48.

| Name of district. | Number of F.L.I. cences. | To other licensed vendors. | | | | | To the public. | | | | | Number of distillery licences. | Licences for sale of liquor by distilleries and W.H. keepers. | | Licences for sale of beer by brewers. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Imported. | | | Made in British India. | | Imported. | | | Made in British India. | | | Quantity sold. | | | | |
| | | Wines. | Spirits. | Beer. | Spirits. | Beer. | Wines. | Spirits. | Beer. | Spirits. | Beer. | | To other licensed vendors. | To the public. | Number of brewery licences. | To other licensed vendors. | To the public. |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) |
| | | GALS. | GALS. | GALS. | GALS. | GALS. | GALS. | GALS. | GALS. | GALS. | GALS. | | GALS. | GALS. | | GALS. | GALS. |
| Vizagapatnam | 3 | 97 | 1,399 | 2,887 | 6,174 | 887 | 3 | 79 | 66 | 107 | 8 | | 12,876 | | .. | .. | .. |
| East Godavari | 2 | 11 | 92 | 80 | 11,142 | .. | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5,856 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| West Godavari | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Madras | 19 | 62,704 | 13,615 | 132,326 | 34,956 | 7,654 | 2,022 | 8,588 | 22,002 | .. | 1,075 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chingleput | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| South Arcot | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 58,488 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mathurai | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tirunelveli | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 264 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Coimbatore | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nilgiris, The | 3 | 136 | 682 | 1,436 | 1,357 | .. | 37 | 464 | 1,848 | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar | 7 | 995 | 1,781 | 540 | 4,099 | .. | 48 | 500 | 121 | 80 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| South Kanara | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 34 | 63,943 | 17,569 | 168,269 | 57,728 | 8,541 | 2,132 | 9,631 | 24,037 | 210 | 1,083 | 4 | 77,484 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

SPECIAL RETURN No. VI-B.—Statistics of retail vend and consumption of imported spirits, wine and beer and beer manufactured in British India and excised at a special rate of duty of denatured spirits, etc., during 1947–48.

| Name of district. | Spirits, wines and beer. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sold under shop licences. | | | | | | | | | Sold under hotel or dak bungalow licences. | | | | Sold under railway refreshment room licences. | | | |
| | On fixed fees. | | | | | On fees determined by auction. | | | | Sales thereunder. | | | | Sales thereunder. | | | |
| | Number of licences—F.L. 2, 3, 4, 11, 12 and special licences. | Sales thereunder. | | | Number of licences—F.L. 5, 5 (a), 6 and 6 (a). | Sales thereunder. | | | | Number of licences—F.L. 9 and 10. | | | | Number of licences—F.L. 9 and dining car licences. | | | |
| | | Wines. | Spirits. | Beer. | | Wines. | Spirits. | Beer. | | | Wines. | Spirits. | Beer. | | Wines. | Spirits. | Beer. |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) |
| | | GALS. | GALS. | GALS. | | GALS. | GALS. | GALS. | | | GALS. | GALS. | GALS. | | GALS. | GALS. | GALS. |
| Vizagapatnam | 53 | 343 | 9,753 | 10,946 | 2 | 11 | 2,419 | 1,672 | | 9 | 35 | 1,675 | 4,106 | 2 | | 12 | |
| East Godavari | 14 | 79 | 9,875 | 745 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 11 | 205 | 571 |
| West Godavari | 18 | 65 | 5,380 | 916 | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | 8 | 1 | | 50 | |
| Krishna | 2 | 30 | 2,218 | 358 | 1 | 11 | 5,220 | 838 | | | | | | | | | |
| Guntur | 7 | 38 | 2,098 | 1,893 | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 98 | 268 | 2 | 73 | 59 | 61 |
| Nellore | 5 | 20 | 1,350 | 480 | | 2 | | 10 | | 1 | 3 | 33 | 30 | 3 | 22 | 79 | 50 |
| Cuddapah | | | 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kurnool | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anantapur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bellary | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madras | 60 | 2,367 | 32,401 | 27,789 | | | | | | 32 | 588 | 9,520 | 66,971 | 11 | 40 | 1,050 | 6,190 |
| Chingleput | 15 | 174 | 5,297 | 1,615 | 3 | 2 | 636 | 14,828 | | 4 | 1 | 37 | 726 | 3 | 11 | 184 | 268 |
| Chittoor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Arcot | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Arcot | 10 | 90 | 1,744 | 1,627 | 2 | | | 5,790 | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 120 | 264 |
| Tanjore | 7 | 73 | 1,325 | 1,223 | | | | | | 1 | 9 | 315 | 1,222 | 4 | 12 | 72 | 228 |
| Tiruchirappalli | 14 | 233 | 3,088 | 2,971 | 2 | | | 11,252 | | 1 | 1 | 27 | 52 | 2 | 9 | 189 | 485 |
| Madurai | 15 | 324 | 5,947 | 7,013 | 2 | | | | | 4 | 29 | 322 | 2,415 | 3 | 7 | 209 | 141 |
| Ramnad | 9 | 125 | 2,465 | 1,366 | 1 | | | 1,161 | | 3 | 9 | 627 | 1,192 | 4 | 134 | 144 | 275 |
| Tirunelveli | 11 | 363 | 6,149 | 2,918 | 1 | | | 2,011 | | | | | | 4 | 28 | 404 | 691 |
| Coimbatore | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nilgiris, The | 17 | 1,072 | 12,015 | 12,551 | 9 | | | 65,610 | | 13 | 82 | 1,072 | 6,264 | | 5 | 161 | 147 |
| Salem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Kanara | 5 | 239 | 1,588 | 1,179 | 1 | | | 6,574 | | 2 | 9 | 290 | 731 | 1 | 8 | 107 | 89 |
| Malabar | 21 | 378 | 2,875 | 1,460 | 2 | | | 2,423 | | 7 | 80 | 354 | 564 | 4 | 11 | 190 | 135 |
| Total | 283 | 6,037 | 105,667 | 66,031 | 26 | 24 | 8,847 | 112,189 | | 87 | 849 | 14,381 | 84,552 | 50 | 369 | 3,335 | 9,590 |

| | Spirits, wines and beer—*cont.* | | | | | | | | | | Spirits made in India in private distilleries. | | | | Spirits made in outstills. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sold by chemists and druggists. | | Sold as tonic or medicine or medicated wines and similar preparations. | | | Sold under canteen tenant system. | | | | Denatured spirit. | Sold direct from distilleries under special permits and passes. | | | | | |
| | Number of licences—F.L. 13. | Sales thereunder. Rectified spirits. | Number of licences—F.L. 17. | Sales thereunder. Wines. | Sales thereunder. Spirits. | Number of licences—F.L. 20. | Sales thereunder. Wines. | Sales thereunder. Spirits. | Sales thereunder. Beer. | Number of D.S. licences. | Sales thereunder. Spirits. | Rectified spirits. | Denatured spirits. | Spirits intended for human consumption. | Number of vendors connected with the outstills. | Quantity sold by them. |
| | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) | (25) | (26) | (27) | (28) | (29) | (30) | (31) | (32) | (33) |
| | | GALS. | | GALS. | GALS. | | GALS. | GALS. | GALS. | | GALS. | | | | | |
| Vizagapatnam | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 67 | 2,703 | | | | | |
| East Godavari | 1 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 1 | | | | | 66 | 5,242 | | | | | |
| West Godavari | 1 | | 5 | 2 | 6 | | | | | 46 | 3,001 | | | | | |
| Kristna | 3 | 108 | 3 | | 1 | | | | | 52 | 8,112 | | | | | |
| Guntur | | | 1 | 4 | | | | | | 72 | 2,427 | | | | | |
| Nellore | | | 3 | | 31 | | | | | 22 | 870 | | | | | |
| Cuddapah | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kurnool | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anantapur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bellary | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madras | 25 | 163 | 29 | 361 | | | | | | 116 | 44,567 | | | | | |
| Chingleput | 1 | 4 | 4 | | | 2 | 232 | 23 | 5,578 | 39 | 4,290 | | | | | |
| Chittoor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Arcot | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Arcot | 2 | 8 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 41 | 2,312 | | | | | |
| Tanjore | | | | | | | | | | 58 | 4,036 | | | | | |
| Tiruchirapalli | | | 4 | 22 | | | | | | 76 | 1,579 | | | | | |
| Madurai | | | 8 | 114 | | | | | | 83 | 3,829 | | | | | |
| Ramnad | | | 5 | 10 | | | | | | 81 | 17,050 | | | | | |
| Tirunelveli | 4 | 5 | 10 | 62 | | | | | | 54 | 3,167 | | | | | |
| Coimbatore | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nilgiris, The | 1 | 1 | 6 | 25 | | 5 | | | | 7 | 696 | | | | | |
| Salem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Kanara | 4 | 28 | 4 | 1,221 | | | | | | 65 | 1,351 | | | | | |
| Malabar | 8 | 3 | 10 | 11 | | | | | | 7 | 11,948 | | | | | |
| Total | 45 | 320 | 108 | 1,843 | 39 | 7 | 232 | 23 | 5,578 | 1,026 | 117,180 | | | | | |

STATEMENT A.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance under the for the year

| Detailed heads. | Demand. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Arrear. | Current. | Total. |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| *Country spirits.* | | | |
| 1 Duty on distillery spirits— | | | |
| (*a*) Excise duty on arrack | .. | 1,36,43,105 | 1,46,33,105 |
| (*b*) Difference of excise duty on stock of arrack at the beginning of the lease. | .. | 19,219 | 19,219 |
| 2 Licence fees for the sale of distillery spirits— | | | |
| (*a*) Rents of arrack shops | 1,40,307 | 3,56,36,294 | 3,57,85,601 |
| (*b*) Occasional licence fees for selling arrack | .. | 515 | 515 |
| 3 Licence fees for warehouses and depots | .. | 2,755 | 2,755 |
| 4 Fees for arrack supply contract licences | .. | 1,21,105 | 1,21,105 |
| 5 Revenue from reduction of contract price for supply of arrack by distillers to shop-keepers. | 17,037 | 25,36,495 | 25,54,432 |
| 6 Revenue from the partially excluded areas under the out-still and central distillery systems—Rentals | .. | 5,03,981 | 5,03,981 |
| 7 Revenue from the partially excluded areas under the out-still and central distillery systems—Duty. | .. | 32,130 | 32,130 |
| Total .. | 1,67,244 | 5,24,95,599 | 5,26,62,843 |
| *Country fermented liquor.* | | | |
| 8 Tree tax .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,75,579 | 1,47,10,684 | 1,48,86,263 |
| 9 Licence fees— | | | |
| (*a*) Rents of toddy shops .. .. .. .. .. | 4,67,559 | 2,30,34,488 | 2,34,92,047 |
| (*b*) Occasional licence fees for the sale of toddy .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 6,23,138 | 3,77,45,172 | 3,83,68,310 |
| *Malt liquors.* | | | |
| 10 Duty on beer manufactured in India .. .. | .. | 1,82,766 | 1,82,766 |
| 11 Licence fees for the sale of beer— | | | |
| (*a*) Beer retail licence fees .. .. F.L. 4. | .. | .. | .. |
| (*b*) Rents of beer shops .. .. .. F.L. 6. | .. | 6,30,060 | 6,30,060 |
| (*c*) Licence fees for breweries .. .. .. .. | .. | -30 | .. |
| 12 Gallonage fees .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5,984 | 1,41,103 | 1,47,087 |
| Total .. | 5,984 | 9,53,959 | 9,59,943 |
| *Wines and spirits.* | | | |
| 13 Duty on wines and spirits manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquor. | 289 | 26,53,026 | 26,53,315 |
| 14 Licence fees—Foreign liquor taverns .. F.L. 5. and F.L. 5(*a*). | 6,939 | 14,66,676 | 14,73,615 |
| 15 Licence fees—Fixed fee licences (except F.L. 4, F.L. 18 and F.L. 17)— | | | |
| (*a*) Wholesale licence fees .. .. .. F.L. 1. | .. | 30,937 | 30,937 |
| (*b*) Foreign liquor retail licence fees .. F.L. 2. | 425 | 38,880 | 39,305 |
| (*c*) Licence fees for the sale of brandy .. F.L. 3. | 10 | 315 | 325 |
| (*d*) Hotel licence fees .. .. .. F.L. 7 | .. | 2,058 | 2,058 |
| (*e*) Bar licence fees .. .. .. F.L. 8. | .. | 2,937 | 2,937 |
| (*f*) Refreshment room licence fees—Railway lines and dak carriages. F.L. 9. | 254 | 2,048 | 2,302 |
| (*g*) Refreshment room licence fees—Other sorts.— F.L. 10. | .. | 3,950 | 3,950 |
| (*h*) Occasional licence fees .. .. .. F.L. 11. | .. | 1,105 | 1,105 |
| (*i*) Auctioneer's licence fees .. .. F.L. 12. | .. | .. | .. |
| (*j*) (1) Compounding licences .. .. F.L. 1. (*a*). | .. | 945 | 945 |
| (2) Bottling licences .. .. .. F.L. 1. (*b*). | .. | 710 | 710 |
| (3) Special licences including Canteen licences F.L. 20. | .. | 173 | 173 |
| (4) Fees from clubs .. .. .. .. .. | 515 | 5,772 | 6,287 |
| 16 Gallonage fees .. .. .. .. .. .. | 47,964 | 6,85,174 | 7,33,138 |
| Total .. | 56,396 | 48,94,706 | 49,51,102 |
| *Receipts from commercial spirits including denatured spirits and medicated wines.* | | | |
| 17 Licence fees—Medicated wines .. .. F.L. 17. | .. | 1,253 | 1,253 |
| 18 Do. Commercial spirits .. .. F.L. 13. | .. | 622 | 622 |
| 19 Do. Denatured spirits .. .. .. | 3,434 | 86,268 | 89,702 |
| 20 Gallonage fees .. .. .. .. .. .. | 299 | 23,427 | 23,726 |
| Total .. | 3,733 | 1,11,570 | 1,15,303 |
| *Opium.* | | | |
| 21 Cost price | 46 | 5,83,397 | 5,83,443 |
| 22 Duty .. | 234 | 20,59,734 | 20,59,968 |
| 23 Licence fees for the sale of opium—Rents of opium shops | 13,554 | 56,04,079 | 56,17,633 |
| 24 Licence fees for the sale of manufactured drugs .. .. | .. | 1,140 | 1,140 |
| Total | 13,834 | 82,48,350 | 82,62,184 |

several heads of excise (abkari and opium) revenue in the Madras Province 1947–48.

| Collection. | | | Amount written off. | | | Balance. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arrear. | Current. | Total. | Arrear. | Current. | Total. | Arrear. | Current. | Total. |
| (6) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| .. | 1,36,42,631 | 1,36,42,631 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 474 | 474 |
| .. | 16,489 | 16,489 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,730 | 2,730 |
| 1,23,402 | 3,53,90,554 | 3,55,13,956 | 12,002 | 8,030 | 20,032 | 13,903 | 2,37,710 | 2,51,613 |
| .. | 515 | 515 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 2,755 | 2,755 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 64,397 | 64,397 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 56,708 | 56,708 |
| 17,937 | 25,36,495 | 25,54,432 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 4,89,543 | 4,89,543 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14,438 | 14,438 |
| .. | 32,130 | 32,130 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1,41,339 | 5,21,75,509 | 5,23,16,848 | 12,002 | 8,030 | 20,032 | 13,903 | 3,12,060 | 3,25,963 |
| 76,136 | 1,44,01,020 | 1,44,77,156 | 17,397 | 8,358 | 25,755 | 72,046 | 3,01,306 | 3,73,352 |
| 3,06,228 | 2,25,91,054 | 2,28,97,282 | 31,200 | 11,424 | 42,624 | 1,20,131 | 4,32,010 | 5,52,141 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3,82,364 | 3,69,92,074 | 3,73,74,438 | 48,597 | 19,782 | 68,379 | 1,92,177 | 7,33,316 | 9,25,493 |
| .. | 1,82,514 | 1,82,514 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 252 | 252 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 6,30,060 | 6,30,060 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4,643 | 1,34,209 | 1,38,852 | .. | .. | .. | 1,341 | 6,894 | 8,235 |
| 4,643 | 9,46,813 | 9,51,456 | .. | .. | .. | 1,341 | 7,146 | 8,487 |
| .. | 26,52,383 | 26,52,383 | .. | 270 | 270 | 289 | 373 | 662 |
| 5,520 | 13,93,976 | 13,99,496 | .. | .. | .. | 1,419 | 72,700 | 74,119 |
| .. | 30,937 | 30,937 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 425 | 38,880 | 39,305 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 815 | 815 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 10 |
| .. | 2,058 | 2,058 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 2,937 | 2,937 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 254 | 2,048 | 2,302 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 3,950 | 3,950 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 1,105 | 1,105 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 945 | 945 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 710 | 710 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 173 | 173 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 5,772 | 5,772 | .. | .. | .. | 515 | .. | 515 |
| 35,471 | 5,98,327 | 6,34,298 | 219 | 6 | 225 | 11,774 | 86,841 | 98,615 |
| 42,170 | 47,34,516 | 47,76,686 | 219 | 276 | 495 | 14,007 | 1,59,914 | 1,73,921 |
| .. | 1,258 | 1,258 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 622 | 622 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 986 | 73,818 | 74,804 | .. | .. | .. | 2,448 | 12,450 | 14,898 |
| 266 | 21,633 | 21,899 | 11 | .. | 11 | 22 | 1,794 | 1,816 |
| 1,252 | 97,326 | 98,578 | 11 | .. | 11 | 2,470 | 14,244 | 16,714 |
| 46 | 5,83,394 | 5,83,440 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 |
| 234 | 20,59,204 | 20,59,438 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 529 | 529 |
| 7,979 | 55,83,846 | 56,91,825 | .. | .. | .. | 5,575 | 20,233 | 25,808 |
| .. | 1,125 | 1,125 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | 15 |
| 8,259 | 82,27,569 | 82,35,828 | .. | 1 | 1 | 5,575 | 20,780 | 26,355 |

STATEMENT A.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance under the for the year

| Detailed heads. | Demand. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Arrear. | Current. | Total. |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| *Duties on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, opium, etc.* | | | |
| 25 Spirits used in the manufacture of medicines and rectified spirits and absolute alcohol used for medicinal purposes. | 25 | 86,934 | 86,959 |
| 26 Spirits for other commercial, scientific and industrial purposes. | | 2,705 | 2,705 |
| Total .. | 25 | 89,639 | 89,664 |
| *Hemp and other drugs.* | | | |
| 27 Duty on ganja .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 10,93,066 | 10,93,066 |
| 28 Duty on bhang .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 1,50,902 | 1,50,902 |
| 29 Licence fees—Shops for the retail sale of ganja and bhang .. | 34,589 | 20,61,343 | 20,95,932 |
| 30 Licence fees for the sale of medicinal preparations of hemp drugs. | 10 | 185 | 195 |
| Total .. | 34,599 | 33,05,496 | 33,40,095 |
| *Distilleries.* | | | |
| 31 Licence fees for private distilleries—Ordinary areas .. .. | .. | 850 | 850 |
| 32 Licence fees for private distilleries—Partially excluded areas. | .. | 50 | 50 |
| 33 Licence fees for Government distillery .. .. .. | .. | 50 | 50 |
| 34 Rent for Government distillery, plant, etc. .. .. | .. | 600 | 600 |
| Total .. | .. | 1,550 | 1,550 |
| *Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous.* | | | |
| 35 Abkari—Penalties and forfeitures .. .. .. | 15,651 | 4,90,432 | 5,06,083 |
| 36 Abkari—Rents of buildings .. .. .. .. .. | .. | 7,656 | 7,656 |
| 37 Abkari—Sale-proceeds of dram measures and bhang rods .. | .. | 543 | 543 |
| 38 Abkari—Other items .. .. .. .. .. .. | 571 | 67,207 | 67,778 |
| 39 Opium—Penalties and forfeitures .. .. .. .. | 16 | 38,640 | 38,656 |
| 40 Opium—Other items .. .. .. .. .. | .. | 4,59,896 | 4,59,896 |
| 41 Receipts under the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937—Fees for licences, permits, etc. | 30 | 29,986 | 30,016 |
| Total .. | 16,268 | 10,94,360 | 11,10,628 |
| 42 Recoveries of overpayments .. .. .. .. .. | .. | 7,252 | 7,252 |
| 43 Collection of payments for services rendered—Contribution towards the leave salary of officers lent to foreign service. | .. | 20,810 | 20,810 |
| 44 Collection of payments for services rendered—Other items. | 28 | 12,054 | 12,082 |
| Total .. | 28 | 40,116 | 40,144 |
| Grand total .. | 9,21,249 | 10,89,80,517 | 10,99,01,766 |

several heads of excise (abkari and opium) revenue in the Madras Province 1947–48—*cont.*

| Collection. | | | Amount written off. | | | Balance. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arrear. | Current. | Total. | Arrear. | Current. | Total. | Arrear. | Current. | Total. |
| (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| .. | 86,934 | 86,934 | .. | .. | .. | 25 | .. | 25 |
| .. | 2,705 | 2,705 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 89,639 | 89,639 | .. | .. | .. | 25 | .. | 25 |
| .. | 10,93,066 | 10,93,066 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 1,50,902 | 1,50,902 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 9,210 | 20,40,723 | 20,49,933 | 5,397 | 456 | 5,853 | 19,982 | 20,164 | 40,146 |
| .. | 185 | 185 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 10 |
| 9,210 | 32,84,876 | 32,94,086 | 5,397 | 456 | 5,853 | 19,992 | 20,164 | 40,156 |
| .. | 850 | 850 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 50 | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 50 | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 600 | 600 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 1,550 | 1,550 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6,802 | 4,71,983 | 4,78,785 | 546 | 421 | 967 | 8,303 | 18,028 | 26,331 |
| .. | 7,656 | 7,656 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 543 | 543 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 145 | 63,548 | 63,693 | .. | .. | .. | 426 | 3,659 | 4,085 |
| 2 | 38,348 | 39,350 | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 292 | 306 |
| .. | 4,59,858 | 4,59,858 | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | 35 | 35 |
| .. | 29,960 | 29,960 | .. | .. | .. | 30 | 26 | 56 |
| 6,949 | 10,71,896 | 10,78,845 | 546 | 424 | 970 | 8,773 | 22,040 | 30,813 |
| .. | 7,252 | 7,252 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 20,810 | 20,810 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 12,054 | 12,054 | .. | .. | .. | 28 | .. | 28 |
| .. | 40,116 | 40,116 | .. | .. | .. | 28 | .. | 28 |
| 5,96,186 | 10,76,61,884 | 10,82,58,070 | 66,772 | 28,969 | 95,741 | 2,58,291 | 12,89,664 | 15,48,955 |

STATEMENT A.1.—Statement showing the fees collected for shops and licences during the year 1947–48.

| Districts. | Manufacture of liquors. | | Wholesale. | | | Country spirits—Retail sale. | | | | Foreign liquors—Retail sale. | | | | | | | | | Drugs—Retail sale. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Breweries. | Distilleries. | Compounding and bottling licences—F.L.-1 (a) and F.L.-1 (b). | Country spirits. | Liquors other than commercial spirits imported or manufactured in India and excised at tariff rates—F.L.1. | Spirits under distillery system (permanent). | Spirits under distillery system (temporary). | Spirits under outstill system (Agency tracts). | Fermented toddy. | Malt liquors—F.L.-4, F.L.-6 and F.L.-6 (g). | Foreign liquors to be consumed on premises and on and off—F.L.-5 and F.L.-5 (a). | Foreign liquors to be consumed off premises—F.L.-2. | Liquors in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and clubs and refreshment rooms and stalls other than railway refreshment rooms (excluding canteens)—F.L.-7, F.L.-8 and F.L.-10. | Liquors in railway refreshment rooms, dak bungalows, dining cars and steamers—F.L.-9 and F.L.-14. | Liquors in temporary refreshment stalls (including other temporary licences for foreign liquors)—F.L.-11. | Foreign liquors—All other special retail licences, including canteen licences—F.L.-3, F.L.-12 and F.L.-20. | Rectified spirits and medicated wines (druggists' permits)—F.L.-13 and F.L.-17. | Fees from clubs. | Licence fee for the sale of denatured spirits. | Opium. | Ganja and bhang. |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) |
| | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| Vizagapatnam .. .. | | 200 | .. | 310 | 1,575 | 56,68,281 | .. | 74,266 | 4,03,322 | .. | 59,580 | 8,400 | 880 | 150 | 124 | 24 | 15 | 159 | 58 | 14,54,071 | 2,32,305 |
| East Godavari. .. | | 150 | 65 | 225 | 1,250 | 32,01,114 | .. | 4,15,277 | 8,89,359 | .. | .. | 1,400 | .. | 130 | .. | 42 | 150 | 53 | 3,714 | 17,60,311 | 79,682 |
| West Godavari. .. | | .. | .. | 215 | .. | 22,58,073 | .. | .. | 9,66,237 | .. | .. | 1,800 | 65 | 65 | .. | 42 | 90 | 6 | 1,572 | 7,11,530 | 65,220 |
| Krishna .. .. | | 160 | 65 | 223 | .. | 24,12,148 | .. | .. | 7,71,222 | .. | 36,120 | 400 | .. | 65 | .. | 12 | 60 | 84 | 4,340 | 1,94,050 | 68,122 |
| Guntur .. .. | | .. | 33 | 135 | 313 | 19,72,287 | .. | .. | 8,74,033 | .. | .. | 600 | 112 | 65 | .. | 9 | 7 | 25 | 6,186 | 2,28,318 | 84,125 |
| Nellore .. .. | | .. | .. | 157 | .. | 4,45,462 | .. | .. | 4,05,050 | .. | .. | 400 | 83 | 98 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 314 | 81,034 | 75,137 |
| Cuddapah .. .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,410 | .. | .. | 126 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. |
| Anantapur .. .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,151 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 417 | .. | .. |
| Bellary .. .. | | 100 | .. | .. | .. | 2,396 | .. | .. | 9,527 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,320 |
| Kurnool .. .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 295 | .. | .. |
| Madras .. .. | | 100 | 1,280 | 65 | 23,750 | 40,78,254 | .. | .. | 23,09,053 | .. | 10,30,820 | 16,640 | 5,500 | 130 | 421 | 108 | 810 | 2,588 | 26,629 | 2,94,360 | 3,77,960 |
| Chingleput .. | 15 | .. | .. | 165 | .. | 23,87,668 | .. | .. | 28,31,645 | 54,470 | 1,60,080 | 2,200 | 450 | 105 | 186 | 75 | 15 | 447 | 1,834 | 34,900 | 96,929 |
| Chittoor .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8,445 | .. | .. | 330 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28 | .. | .. | .. |
| North Arcot .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 900 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 | .. | .. | .. |
| South Arcot .. .. | .. | 100 | 65 | 300 | .. | 22,25,511 | .. | .. | 19,09,873 | 23,100 | 15,720 | 1,600 | .. | 130 | .. | 12 | 45 | 55 | 4,569 | 98,690 | 1,60,755 |
| Tanjore .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 68 | .. | 4,75,772 | .. | .. | 18,64,915 | 17,100 | 2,904 | 700 | 50 | 130 | .. | 33 | 75 | 11 | 2,728 | 1,79,230 | 71,422 |
| Tiruchirappalli.. .. | .. | .. | .. | 107 | .. | 15,05,712 | .. | .. | 22,24,783 | 1,01,910 | .. | 900 | 112 | 65 | 50 | 15 | 30 | 144 | 1,821 | 59,319 | 85,634 |
| Madhurai .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 100 | .. | 8,34,062 | .. | .. | 16,59,366 | 98,430 | 6,330 | 1,500 | 195 | 97 | .. | .. | 00 | 183 | 2,393 | 61,878 | 1,41,210 |
| Ramnad.. .. | .. | .. | .. | 150 | .. | 13,96,139 | .. | .. | 15,04,816 | 7,000 | .. | 1,400 | 300 | 260 | .. | 12 | 75 | 11 | 11,394 | 82,720 | 1,72,617 |
| Tirunelveli .. .. | .. | 100 | 65 | 215 | 625 | 38,54,294 | .. | .. | 17,97,127 | 1,740 | .. | 2,200 | .. | 260 | .. | 24 | 210 | 98 | .. | 2,18,700 | 1,95,300 |
| Coimbatore .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 335 | .. | .. | 41,763 | .. | 5,520 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 150 | 1,974 | 800 | .. |
| The Nilgiris .. | 15 | .. | .. | 25 | 937 | 5,42,028 | .. | .. | .. | 3,15,720 | .. | 2,240 | 955 | 65 | 324 | 50 | 75 | 1,177 | 30 | 48,967 | 10,500 |
| Salem .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,219 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 64 | .. | .. | .. |
| South Kanara .. .. | .. | 50 | .. | 120 | .. | 8,41,398 | .. | .. | 9,39,015 | 7,860 | .. | 500 | 65 | 33 | .. | .. | 60 | 56 | 1,563 | 5,890 | 30,897 |
| Malabar .. .. | .. | 50 | 32 | 175 | 2,187 | 14,02,297 | .. | .. | 19,59,641 | 2,780 | 64,422 | 1,000 | 223 | 130 | .. | 30 | 98 | 438 | 3,458 | 76,967 | 1,01,708 |
| Total .. | 30 | 950 | 1,605 | 2,755 | 30,937 | 3,55,13,956 | .. | 4,89,543 | 2,28,97,282 | 6,30,060 | 23,99,496 | 38,880 | 8,945 | 2,048 | 1,105 | 488 | 1,875 | 5,772 | 74,804 | 55,91,825 | 20,49,933 |

ement showing the quantities of foreign liquors imported into the Province of Madras by sea and the customs duty realized thereon during the year 1947-48 as compared with 1945-46 and 1946-47.

| Foreign liquors. | Quantity. | | | Duty. | | | Increase or decrease in 1947-48 as compared with 1946-47. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1945-46. | 1946-47. | 1947-48. | 1945-46. | 1946-47. | 1947-48. | Quantity. | Duty. |
| | GALLONS. | GALLONS. | GALLONS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | GALLONS. | RS. |
| Liquors— | | | | | | | | |
| Ale, beer and porter | 23,682 | 101,736 | 384,850 | 27,343 | 93,841 | 2,19,080 | + 283,114 | + 1,25,239 |
| Cider and other fermented liquors | .. | 241 | 9,600 | .. | 237 | 12,897 | + 9,359 | + 12,660 |
| Spirit— | | | | | | | | |
| Brandy | 32,566 | 34,146 | 18,511 | 15,10,201 | 16,48,102 | 9,38,262 | — 15,635 | — 7,09,840 |
| Gin | 15,243 | 14,621 | 7,281 | 4,47,034 | 5,70,567 | 3,07,838 | — 7,340 | — 2,62,729 |
| Liquors | 72 | 1,629 | 1,852 | 3,36,982 | 3,24,472 | 2,39,057 | + 223 | — 85,415 |
| Rum | 42 | 195 | 21 | 1,603 | 6,535 | 2,142 | — 174 | — 4,393 |
| Whisky | 17,968 | 38,705 | 23,277 | 7,10,348 | 16,90,735 | 11,23,185 | — 15,428 | — 5,67,550 |
| Drugs, medicines or chemicals containing spirit | 5,495 | 12,589 | 166,361 | 2,09,595 | 3,98,286 | 9,94,088 | + 153,772 | + 5,95,802 |
| Spirit—Perfumed | 117 | 1,315 | 6,722 | 14,471 | 99,816 | 2,20,688 | + 5,407 | + 1,20,872 |
| Spirit—Denatured— | | | | | | | | |
| Imported direct | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Denatured at Custom House immediately on arrival before clearance. | .. | 160 | .. | .. | 52 | .. | — 160 | — 52 |
| Spirits—Other sorts | 6,211 | 5,572 | 2,905 | 3,586 | 5,249 | 1,992 | — 2,667 | — 3,257 |
| Wines | 10,740 | 38,003 | 10,511 | 1,00,221 | 4,20,626 | 1,54,747 | — 27,492 | — 2,65,879 |
| Total | 112,136 | 248,912 | 631,891 | 33,61,384 | 52,58,518 | 42,13,976 | + 382,979 | — 10,44,542 |

STATEMENT E.—Statement showing the quantities of potable spirits excised and denatured spirits issued from distilleries during 1947–48 as compared with 1946–47.

| Where excised. | Potable spirits. | | | | Denatured spirits. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity. | | Duty. | | Quantity. | | Duty. | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| | 1946–47. | 1947–48. | 1946–47. | 1947–48. | 1946–47. | 1947–48. | | |
| | PROOF GALLONS. | PROOF GALLONS. | RS. | RS. | GALLONS. | GALLONS. | | |
| Vizagapatnam distillery | 1,605 | 12,876 | 48,180 | 4,51,660 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Samalkot distillery | 6,506 | 5,856 | 1,95,210 | 2,05,002 | 15,650 | 31,193 | .. | .. |
| Vuyyur distillery | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45,465 | 35,977 | .. | .. |
| Nellikuppam distillery | 60,952 | 58,488 | 18,46,560 | 20,47,080 | 143,137 | 265,308 | .. | .. |
| Vyasarpadi distillery | 14,466 | 12,877 | 4,34,010 | 4,50,695 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Thachanallur distillery (new) | 1,776 | 264 | 53,280 | 9,254 | 2,438 | 1,228 | .. | .. |
| Chowghat distillery | 361 | .. | 10,830 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Thummapala | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,988 | 24,310 | .. | .. |
| Malabar Arrack Bonded Warehouse | 13,109 | 11,418 | 3,93,270 | 3,99,630 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hospet distillery | .. | .. | .. | .. | 54,410 | 95,498 | .. | .. |

STATEMENT E-1.—Statement showing the quantity of beer manufactured, consumed and exported and the excise duty realized thereon during 1947–48.

| Number and name of brewery. | Quantity of beer manufactured. | Rate of duty per gallon. | Revenue realized from excise duty. | Quantity of beer issued from breweries | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | For consumption within the Province. | For export to other Provinces in British India. | For export to Indian States, French Establishments, Burma, etc. | Quantity of beer (Indian manufactured) imported from other Provinces. |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| | GALLONS. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | GALLONS. | GALLONS. | GALLONS. | GALLONS |
| **In the Madras Presidency—** | | | | | | | |
| **The United Breweries, Limited, Ketti** .. .. | 147,767 | 0 12 0 | 1,10,825 4 0 | 141,352 | .. | 21,390 | 162,742 |
| **The United Breweries, Limited, Madras** .. | 150,099 | 0 12 0 | 1,12,574 4 0 | 147,474 | .. | 1,826 | 148,500 |
| **In the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—** | | | | | | | |
| **The United Breweries, Limited, Bangalore** .. | 544,561 | 0 12 0 | 3,65,640 6 0 | 342,816 | 2,915 Bombay Presidency. | 81,167 Mysore Province. | |
| | | | | | 79,503 Madras Presidency. | 6,855 Deccan State. | |
| | | | | | 4,954 Coorg Province. | 3,698 Pudukkottai State. | |
| | | | | | Nil. Central Provinces. | 2,140 Pondicherry State. | |
| | | | | | Nil. Orissa Province. | 10,716 Cochin State. | |
| | | | | | | 160 Travancore State. | |

## STATEMENT G.—Classified statement of offences against the Abkari laws reported in the several districts during the year 1947–48.

| Subdivisions. | Districts. | Offences relating to foreign liquor, arrack and toddy revenue. | | | | | | | | | | | Offences relating to hemp drugs. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Smuggling. | Illicit distillation and possession and sale of illicit distilled spirits. | Illicit manufacture of toddy. | Illicit transport. | Unlicensed sales. | Possession without licence. | Adulteration. | Dilution. | Use of false measures. | Other offences (breaches o licence conditions). | Total. | Illicit cultivation of hemp plant. | Smuggling. | Illicit transport. | Unlicensed sales. | Possession without licence. | Other offences. | Total. | Grand total. |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) |
| Waltair. | Vizagapatam | 2 | 853 | 253 | 13 | 19 | 593 | .. | 28 | 10 | 18 | 1,784 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 9 | 1,793 |
| | East Godavari | 18 | 770 | 1,038 | 1 | 17 | 614 | .. | 19 | 5 | 29 | 2,511 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 9 | 2,520 |
| | West Godavari | .. | 452 | 1,687 | 5 | 38 | 465 | .. | 17 | .. | 62 | 2,726 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 3 | 2,729 |
| | Krishna | 4 | 38 | 581 | 9 | 18 | 455 | .. | 14 | 6 | 25 | 1,150 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | .. | 13 | 1,163 |
| | Total | 24 | 2,113 | 3,559 | 28 | 92 | 2,127 | .. | 78 | 21 | 129 | 8,171 | 12 | 1 | .. | 2 | 19 | .. | 34 | 8,205 |
| Madras. | Madras town circle | .. | 101 | 437 | 21 | 9 | 174 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 68 | 738 | .. | .. | .. | 65 | 4 | .. | 69 | 807 |
| | Chingleput | .. | 67 | 240 | 22 | 34 | 264 | .. | 8 | 1 | 54 | 690 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 4 | 694 |
| | Total | .. | 77 | 677 | 43 | 43 | 438 | 1 | 24 | 3 | 122 | 1,428 | .. | .. | .. | 65 | 8 | .. | 73 | 1,501 |
| Tinnevelly. | South Arcot | 30 | 370 | 151 | 4 | 30 | 207 | .. | 20 | 4 | 28 | 844 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 4 | 848 |
| | Ramnad | .. | .. | 576 | 60 | 23 | 509 | .. | 8 | .. | 16 | 1,192 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 2 | .. | 7 | 1,199 |
| | Tinnevelly | .. | 56 | 1,474 | 35 | 188 | 398 | .. | 10 | 1 | 17 | 2,179 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 2 | .. | 7 | 2,186 |
| | Total | 30 | 426 | 2,201 | 99 | 241 | 1,114 | .. | 38 | 5 | 61 | 4,215 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 5 | 3 | 18 | 4,233 |
| | Grand total | 54 | 2,616 | 6,437 | 170 | 376 | 3,679 | 1 | 140 | 29 | 312 | 13,814 | 12 | 1 | .. | 77 | 32 | 3 | 125 | 13,939 |
| | 1946–47 | 124 | 3,475 | 9,194 | 335 | 503 | 6,212 | 3 | 317 | 48 | 507 | 20,718 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 136 | 165 | 5 | 319 | 21,037 |

## STATEMENT H.—Statement of offences against the Abkari laws dealt with in the Province during the year 1947–48.

| Particulars of heads. (1) | Excise Administration Divisions. Waltair. (2) | Madras. (3) | Tirunelveli. (4) | Total 1947–48. (5) | Total 1946–47. (6) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CASES. | CASES. | CASES. | CASES. | CASES. |
| Pending at the beginning of the year | 578 | 99 | 160 | 837 | 1,257 |
| Reported during the year 1947–48 (exclusive of unsuccessful house searches) | 8,205 | 1,501 | 4,233 | 13,939 | 21,037 |
| Total | 8,783 | 1,600 | 4,393 | 14,776 | 22,294 |
| *Disposal of cases by the department.* | | | | | |
| Released by the department— | | | | | |
| I. For being in possession of country spirits, the strength of which is below the margin allowed for loss of strength from natural causes. | 1 | Nil. | .. | 1 | .. |
| II. For petty breaches of the provisions of section 56 of the Abkari Act for the first time. | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | 12 |
| III. On proof of ignorance or inadvertence | 20 | 26 | 23 | 69 | 67 |
| IV. For want of proof | 135 | 19 | 15 | 169 | 213 |
| Total | 159 | 45 | 38 | 242 | 292 |
| Sent for trial | 2,469 | 523 | 862 | 3,854 | 4,805 |
| Cases written-off or otherwise disposed of | 4 | 8 | 3 | 15 | 23 |
| Compounded | 5,035 | 881 | 3,292 | 9,198 | 15,893 |
| Grand total | 7,667 | 1,457 | 4,185 | 13,309 | 21,013 |
| Pending | 1,116 | 143 | 208 | 1,467 | 1,281 |
| *Disposal of cases by the magistracy.* | | | | | |
| Pending at the beginning of the year | 581 | 81 | 94 | 756 | 940 |
| Sent for trial during the year | 2,467 | 523 | 862 | 3,852 | 4,805 |
| Total | 3,048 | 604 | 956 | 4,608 | 5,745 |
| Convicted | 1,861 | 477 | 560 | 2,898 | 3028 |
| Acquitted | 9 | 6 | 39 | 94 | 104 |
| Written-off or otherwise disposed of | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Withdrawn on payment of compounding fees | 95 | 10 | 140 | 245 | 699 |
| Total | 2,005 | 493 | 739 | 3,237 | 4,731 |
| Pending | 10,42 | 111 | 217 | 1,371 | 1,014 |

STATEMENT I.—Statement showing the convictions, etc., under the Opium Act and Rules during 1947–48.

| Districts. | Conviction. | | Number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for a month or less. | Number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for more than a month. | Fines. | | Confiscations. | | Rewards to informants, etc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases. | Persons. | | | Number of persons fined. | Total amount of fines. | Number of cases. | Value of articles confiscated. | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| | | | | | | RS. A. P. | | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. |
| Vizagapatam | 11 | 13 | .. | .. | 12 | 2,184 8 0 | 7 | 1,943 4 0 | 102 0 0 |
| East Godavari. | 7 | 5 | .. | .. | 6 | 1,150 0 0 | 7 | 857 9 0 | 35 0 0 |
| West Godavari. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | 200 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Krishna .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Guntur .. .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 18 0 0 | .. |
| Nellore .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cuddapah .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Anantapur .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bellary .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kurnool .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Madras .. .. | 21 | 26 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 2,765 0 0 | 21 | 5,184 6 0 | 257 0 0 |
| Chingleput .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chittoor .. | 22 | 22 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 600 0 0 | 22 | 87 5 0 | .. |
| North Arcot .. | 15 | 15 | .. | 7 | 6 | 235 0 0 | 15 | 36 0 0 | .. |
| South Arcot .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tanjore .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tiruchirappalli | 39 | 41 | 18 | 1 | 12 | 310 0 0 | 32 | 526 0 0 | .. |
| Mathurai . | 26 | 26 | .. | 1 | 26 | 665 0 0 | 26 | .. | .. |
| Ramnad .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | 220 0 0 | 2 | 540 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| Tirunelveli .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Coimbatore .. | 3 | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | 330 0 0 | .. |
| The Nilgiris .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 3 8 0 | .. |
| Salem .. | 15 | 15 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 545 0 0 | 15 | 30 0 0 | .. |
| South Kanara .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Total ..** | **167** | **174** | **30** | **35** | **96** | **8,874 8 0** | **152** | **9,561 7 0** | **404 0 0** |
| Total for 1946–47. | 133 | 140 | 7 | 59 | 40 | 4,660 0 0 | 45 | 41,977 14 0 | 134 0 0 |

STATEMENT J.—Statement showing the classification of cases convicted under the Opium Act and Rules during 1947–48.

| Districts. | Smuggling of opium. | Possession of opium without licence. | Sale of opium without licence. | Sale of intoxicating drugs without licence. | Manufacture of intoxicating drugs without licence. | Other offences. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| Vizagapatam .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| East Godavari .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| West Godavari .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Krishna .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Guntur .. .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Nellore .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cuddapah .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Anantapur .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bellary .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kurnool .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Madras .. .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 21 |
| Chingleput .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chittoor .. .. | .. | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 |
| North Arcot .. | .. | 14 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 15 |
| South Arcot .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tanjore .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tiruchirappalli .. | .. | 38 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 39 |
| Mathurai .. .. | .. | 23 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 26 |
| Ramnad .. .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Tirunelveli .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Coimbatore .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| The Nilgiris .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Salem .. .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 |
| South Kanara .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Total ..** | **..** | **161** | **4** | **..** | **..** | **2** | **167** |
| Total for 1946–47 .. | 6 | 125 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 133 |

STATEMENT K.—Table showing convictions for drunkenness in the municipal areas in the Madras Presidency during 1947–48 and two previous years.

| Number and name of municipality. | Population according to the census of 1941. | 1945–46. | | 1946–47. | | 1947–48. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of persons convicted for drunkenness. | Proportion to 10,000 of population. | Number of persons convicted for drunkenness. | Proportion to 10,000 of population. | Number of persons convicted for drunkenness. | Proportion to 10,000 of population. |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1 Chicacole .. .. .. | 22,249 | 18 | 8·1 | 23 | 10·3 | . | .. |
| 2 Anakapalle .. .. | 29,249 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 Vizagapatam .. .. | 70,243 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 Bhimlipatam .. .. | 9,914 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 Vizianagram .. .. | 51,749 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 Cocanada .. .. .. | 75,140 | .. | .. | 303 | 40·3 | 163 | 21·7 |
| 7 Peddapuram .. .. | 20,835 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 | 19·2 |
| 8 Rajahmundry .. .. | 74,564 | .. | .. | 24 | 3·2 | .. | .. |
| 9 Ellore .. .. .. | 64,911 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 Palakollu .. .. .. | 19,869 | 24 | 12·1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11 Masulipatam .. .. | 59,146 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 Bezwada .. .. .. | 86,184 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 13 Chirala .. .. .. | 27,086 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 14 Guntur .. .. .. | 83,599 | .. | .. | 48 | 5·7 | .. | .. |
| 15 Narasaraopet .. .. | 17,644 | 104 | 58·5 | .. | .. | 4 | 2·3 |
| 16 Ongole .. .. .. | 21,184 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 17 Tenali .. .. .. | 40,639 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 18 Nellore .. .. .. | 56,315 | 37 | 6·6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 19 Cuddapah .. .. .. | 28,246 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 20 Prodattur .. .. .. | 26,961 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 21 Anantapur .. .. | 21,482 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 5·1 |
| 22 Hindupur .. .. .. | 19,049 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 39 | 20·5 |
| 23 Tadpatri .. .. .. | 15,184 | .. | .. | 8 | 5·2 | 95 | 62·6 |
| 24 Adoni .. .. .. | 35,431 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 25 Bellary .. .. .. | 56,148 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 26 Hospet .. .. .. | 26,023 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 27 Kurnool .. .. .. | 45,250 | 211 | 46·6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 28 Nandyal .. .. .. | 25,886 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 29 Madras .. .. .. | .. | 3,714 | 47·8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 30 Chingleput .. .. | 17,829 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 31 Conjeeveram .. .. | 74,635 | 10 | 1·3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 32 Tirupati .. .. .. | 20,143 | 55 | 27.3 | 86 | 42·6 | .. | .. |
| Chittoor .. .. .. | 27,835 | 94 | 33·8 | 43 | 15·4 | .. | .. |
| Palvattam .. .. | 32,671 | 3 | 0·9 | 86 | 26·3 | .. | .. |
| Vellattur .. .. | 23,008 | 15 | 6·5 | 8 | 2·5 | .. | .. |
| Ambadi .. .. | 31,281 | 64 | 20·5 | 8 | 2·5 | .. | .. |
| Tiruvannamalai .. .. | 33,575 | 68 | 20·3 | 2 | 0·5 | .. | .. |
| .. .. .. | 71,502 | 29 | 4·1 | 22 | 3·0 | 177 | 24·8 |
| .. vet .. .. | 11,048 | 1 | 0·9 | 2 | 1·8 | .. | .. |
| .. ram .. .. | 26,212 | .. | .. | 103 | 39·2 | 289 | 110.3 |
| .. .. .. | 60,632 | 24 | 4·0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. .. .. | 23,829 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

STATEMENT

STATEMENT K.—Table showing convictions for drunkenness in the municipal areas in the Madras Presidency during 1947–48 and two previous years—*cont.*

| Number and name of municipality. | Population according to the census of 1941. | 1945–46. | | 1946–47. | | 1947–48. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of persons convicted for drunkenness. | Proportion to 10,000 of population. | Number of persons convicted for drunkenness. | Proportion to 10,000 of population. | Number of persons convicted for drunkenness. | Proportion to 10,000 of population. |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 43 Kumbakonam .. .. | 67,008 | 124 | 18·5 | 289 | 43·1 | 134 | 20 |
| 44 Mannargudi .. .. | 23,288 | .. | .. | 73 | 31·3 | .. | .. |
| 45 Mayavaram .. .. | 32,670 | 54 | 16·5 | 253 | 77·4 | 379 | 116·0 |
| 46 Negapatam .. .. | 52,937 | 83 | 15·7 | 131 | 24 7 | 163 | 30·8 |
| 47 Tiruvarur .. .. .. | 22,275 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 48 Tanjore .. .. .. | 68,702 | 71 | 10·3 | 77 | 11·2 | 6 | 0·9 |
| 49 Karur .. .. .. | 27,575 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 50 Tiruchirappalli .. .. | 159,566 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 51 Srirangam .. .. .. | 26,676 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 52 Dindigul .. .. .. | 56,275 | 58 | 10·3 | 7 | 1·2 | .. | .. |
| 53 Kodaikanal .. .. | 9,724 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 54 Mathurai .. .. .. | 239,144 | 69 | 2·9 | 244 | 10·2 | 380 | 15·9 |
| 55 Palni .. .. .. | 24,706 | .. | .. | 69 | 27·9 | .. | .. |
| 56 Periyakulam .. .. | 26,882 | 55 | 21·3 | 11 | 4·2 | .. | .. |
| 57 Bodinayakkanur .. .. | 28,435 | 19 | 6·7 | 11 | 3·8 | .. | .. |
| 58 Sivakasi .. .. .. | 16,526 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 59 Virudunagar .. .. | 34,559 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 60 Srivilliputtur .. .. | 34,642 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 61 Karaikudi .. .. .. | 28,908 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 62 Tuticorin .. .. .. | 75,614 | 73 | 9·7 | 56 | 7·4 | .. | .. |
| 63 Tirunelveli .. .. | 60,676 | 116 | 19·1 | 89 | 14·6 | 28 | 4·6 |
| 64 Palamcottah .. .. | 30,967 | 44 | 14·2 | 33 | 10·6 | 32 | 10·3 |
| 65 Coimbatore .. .. | 130,348 | .. | .. | 127 | 9·7 | .. | .. |
| 66 Dharapuram .. .. | 20,660 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 67 Erode .. .. .. | 39,483 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 68 Tiruppur .. .. .. | 33,099 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 69 Pollachi .. .. .. | 25,198 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 70 Udumalpet .. .. | 17,791 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 71 Coonoor .. .. .. | 18,783 | 36 | 19·2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 72 Ootacamund .. .. | 29,850 | 129 | 43·2 | 132 | 44·2 | .. | .. |
| 73 Salem .. .. .. | 120,702 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 74 Mangalore .. .. .. | 81,069 | 82 | 10·1 | 100 | 12.2 | 18 | 2·2 |
| 75 Udipi .. .. .. | 18,043 | 12 | 6·7 | 8 | 4·4 | 5 | 2·8 |
| 76 Calicut .. .. .. | 126,352 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 77 Cannanore .. .. | 34,649 | 2 | 0·6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 78 Cochin .. .. .. | 26,320 | 23 | 8·7 | 39 | 14·8 | .. | .. |
| 79 Tellicherry .. .. | 36,320 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 80 Palghat .. .. .. | 55,160 | 31 | 5·6 | 332 | 60·1 | .. | .. |

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